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SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

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MARKET REVIEW

On October 22, the Congress passed sugar legislation that would permit increased marketings of mainland beet and cane sugar.

The 1965 quota for the domestic beet area would be increased by 375,000 tons to a total of 3,025,000 tons. Beet sugar processors had anticipated this increase and had marketed 2,294,000 tons during the first nine months of the year or about 76 percent of the augmented quota. Beet sugar deliveries averaged 1,907,000 tons during the first nine months of the previous five years or 387,000 less than deliveries for the corresponding period this year.

Beet sugar deliveries during the fourth quarter can total 731,000 tons or 24 percent of the quota. Normally, about 25 percent of calendar year beet sugar deliveries are made in the fourth quarter. However, because of the increased quota, marketings during the last quarter this year will be higher than in any other year except 1963 when 1,011,000 tons were marketed during those months.

The quota for the mainland cane area would be increased 205,000 tons to 1,100,000 tons for calendar year 1965. With 580,000 tons having been marketed during January-September 1965 there would be 520,000 tons to be marketed during the fourth quarter of this year or 47 percent of calendar year 1965 marketings.

Mainland cane marketings during the fourth quarter of the previous five years averaged 563,000 tons or 68 percent of calendar year marketings.

Deliveries for U. S. consumption through September 1965 totaled 7,565,000 tons and during October 1-16 an additional 433,000 tons were delivered. If deliveries continue at the current rate, the October deliveries will amount to about 800,000 tons. With refined price advances withdrawn in some territories, deliveries during the month of October should be in line with consumption although September deliveries of 1,006,000 tons indicated a small increase in users' stocks during that month.

As of October 4, wholesale refined cane sugar quotations were increased by 0.15 cent per pound in the Northeast, Southeast and Gulf territories. The 0.10 cent allowance for delivery in the New York Metropolitan area was also withdrawn as of October 4. The same 0.15 cent increase had been announced for cane and beet sugar to be effective October 25 in the Chicago-West and Pacific Coast territories but the increase has been withdrawn. However, the 0.25 cent allowance that had been in effect for the Lower Pacific Coast area was withdrawn as of October 25 so that billing prices as of that date will reflect an increase of 0.25 cent in that territory.

As of October 26 the following were the wholesale refined sugar price quotations by territories:

	<u>Cane</u>	<u>Beet</u>
	<u>Cents per pound in 100 lb. paper bags</u>	
Northeast	10.35	
Southeast	9.65	
Gulf	9.55	
Eastern beet		9.15
Chicago-West	9.35	9.15
Direct shipment territory	9.25	9.05
Lower Pacific Coast	9.25	9.25
Northwest Intermountain	9.25	9.25

Domestic raw sugar prices had been at 6.85 cents per pound from September 20 through October 20 and then declined slightly when it became apparent that sugar legislation would be passed. On October 21 the spot price was 6.80 cents and on October 22 and 25 was at 6.75 cents per pound. If the spot price remains at that level for the balance of the month, the average price for October would be 6.82 cents, the same as the September average price, and 0.55 cent above last October's average of 6.27 cents. For the first ten months of the year the domestic price would average 6.74 cents per pound or 3.63 cents above the world price, on a comparable basis.

World raw sugar prices were at 2.20 cents per pound during most of the first half of October but gradually declined to 1.80 cents on October 22 and 25. A continuation of this price during the last four days of the month would result in a 2.03 cent average for the month of October and a January-October average of 2.16 cents per pound.

The October Crop Production Report of the Department indicated that sugarcane production in Louisiana would yield 23 tons per acre as compared to the previous estimate of 27 tons (which did not reflect hurricane damage). The estimate of sugarcane production in Louisiana was reduced 1,550,000 tons to 7,130,000 tons or 18 percent from the previous month's indication. Estimated sugarcane production in Florida was unchanged at 5,640,000 tons.

It is expected that sugar recovery in Louisiana will be well below normal and sugar production from this year's crop may be no more than 525,000 to 550,000 tons or at about the same level as the estimated Florida sugar production.

Sugarbeet production was shown as 21,750,000 tons in the October Crop Production Report, down 106,000 tons from a month earlier. Anticipated beet production for Idaho declined 231,000 tons while Michigan production increased 146,000 tons. With normal recovery, beet sugar production could total 3,050,000 tons but effects of the weather in some areas during the period preceding harvest may have reduced the sucrose content of the beets.

Through October 9, 1965 Hawaiian sugar production totaled 1,079,000 tons or about 7,000 tons above 1964 production at a comparable date. Sugar production during 1965 is expected to total about 1,200,000 tons as compared to 1,179,000 tons in 1964.

Resume of the Amended Provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948

The Congress on October 22, 1965 passed H.R. 11135 a bill "To amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

The bill would:

extend the Act five years to December 31, 1971;

increase, beginning with the current year, the quota for the sugarbeet area by 375,000 tons and the quota for the mainland cane area 205,000 tons at a national sugar consumption level of 9.7 million tons;

assign all market growth to the quotas of foreign countries until the balance between domestic and foreign quotas is virtually reestablished;

continue for the Philippines its basic quota of 1,050,000 tons and add 10.86 percent of the first 700,000 tons of market growth above 9.7 million tons;

assign small fixed quotas to Ireland beginning in 1966 and to the Bahama Islands beginning in 1968;

reserve for Cuba 50 percent of that part of the market not assigned to domestic areas, the Philippines, Ireland and the Bahama Islands;

allocate the remaining 50 percent to 29 countries; and prorate to those countries in accordance with their basic quotas the Cuban share until such time as that country's quota is restored following its return to the free world, except that the portion of the Cuban share arising from consumption requirements in excess of 10 million tons would be prorated only to countries which are members of the Organization of American States;

assess no fee on imports;

authorize the President to withhold and later to restore the quota of any country when he finds either action to be in the national interest and further authorize him to change the basis of reallocating deficits to countries other than the Philippines when he finds such action to be in the national interest;

assign a share amounting to 47.22 percent of all deficits beginning in 1966 to the Philippines except that a deficit of a country which is a member of the Central American Common Market would first be allocated to other member countries. The remainder of deficits arising in a domestic area or any Western Hemisphere country would be prorated to other Western Hemisphere countries. The remainder of deficits arising elsewhere would be prorated to other non-Western Hemisphere countries. In making deficit allocations to Western Hemisphere countries, special consideration would be given to those countries purchasing United States agricultural commodities. This last requirement would not apply when the President exercises his authority to change the basis of reallocation in the national interest;

require countries to give assurance before the end of this year that they will supply their quotas;

provide for the withholding or reduction of quotas in future years of countries which fail unjustifiably to fill their quotas;

provide for limiting on a quarterly basis total foreign imports during the first half of each year if such action is needed to support prices;

authorize limited special consideration in marketing and acreage allotments for certain domestic producers and processors;

change the language relating to the use of quota-exempt sugar -- production of alcohol by methods other than distillation is now permitted; however, this exemption is not applicable to alcohol or resulting by-products used for human food consumption;

continue the basis for allocating quotas to countries other than the Republic of the Philippines as they are currently allocated for 1965; the quotas for these countries under the amended Act would become effective January 1, 1966;

continue the basis for allocating deficits during 1965, new provisions effective in 1966;

Testimony of the Honorable Under Secretary of Agriculture
John A. Schnittker
on
Amending and Extending the Sugar Act
before the
Senate Finance Committee

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I am glad to have this opportunity to appear before the Committee to testify on H. R. 11135, the bill passed by the House to extend and amend the Sugar Act. I would also like to refer to S. 2567 introduced by Senator Long and other Senators. On August 18, I appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture and testified on behalf of the Administration's recommendations on sugar legislation. These recommendations are identical with the provisions of S. 2567, which has the Administration's full support.

In a number of respects, the bill passed by the House is similar to the Administration's recommendations. These I will merely describe as there appears to be rather general agreement on them.

H. R. 11135 would extend the Sugar Act five years to December 31, 1971.

Beginning with the current year, the marketing quota for the domestic beet sugar area would be established at 3,025,000 tons and the marketing quota for the mainland sugarcane area at 1,100,000 tons, to remain at those levels whenever the determination of national sugar requirements is between 9.7 and 10.4 million tons. The recommended quotas represent increases of 375,000 tons for the beet sugar area and 205,000 tons for the mainland sugarcane area as compared to present law, at a consumption level of 9.7 million tons. At higher levels of consumption, the increases become progressively smaller and together would amount to only 125,000 tons when consumption reaches 10.4 million tons. The two areas would share in future market growth when consumption exceeds 10.4 million tons and conversely, the quotas for the areas

would be reduced if consumption falls below 9.7 million tons -- to the extent of 65 percent of such differences in total consumption.

Quotas for the off-shore domestic areas would be the same as under present law, resulting in total basic quotas for the five domestic areas of 6,390,000 tons. The quota increases would enable the two mainland areas to market their current surpluses in an orderly fashion during the next few years with only moderate further curtailment of production. By 1971, it is probable that the relationship between domestic marketings and imports provided in the current Act will have been virtually re-established. Hence, the recommended term of the extension and the market sharing proposal are integral parts of a single plan.

An additional part of that plan in both H.R. 11135 and S. 2567 is that the sugarbeet acreage reserve program not be extended beyond 1966 except to protect the interests of those who have received the allocations authorized under the present provision of the law. Six new sugarbeet factories have been or are being constructed. In view of the acreage cutbacks to which long term growers have been and will be subjected, additional factories in new localities are not advisable during the term of the extension.

Turning to provisions directly affecting foreign countries, a quota of 1,050,000 tons plus 10.86 percent of market growth between 9.7 and 10.4 million tons is provided for the Republic of the Philippines.

For other foreign countries, however, the allocation of quotas in H.R. 11135 is quite different from the recommendation of the Administration. I want to discuss that after I have reviewed other points of agreement between the Administration's recommendation and H.R. 11135.

Both would authorize the President, whenever it is in the national interest, to withhold the quota of any foreign country and prorate an equivalent amount of sugar to other foreign countries. Similarly, he could alter the usual method of allocating deficits to countries other than the Philippines.

Both would provide for reduction in all future years of the quota of a country which failed without justification to fill its quota in any year, including years when quotas may be suspended. The permanent reduction would be the amount of the shortfall or the difference between 115 percent of the preceding year's quota and actual imports in the shortfall-year, if the latter quantity is the smaller. One practical effect of

this provision is that countries would need to carry a 15 percent reserve for this market to assure against the possibility of permanent loss of quota rights. With respect to the four Latin American countries with large quotas, H.R. 11135 went beyond the Administration's recommendation by increasing the reserve requirement from 15 to 30 percent in the first half of each year and maintaining the 15 percent requirement for the balance of the year.

All deficits in the quotas of domestic areas and foreign countries would be allocated to foreign countries with the Philippines having the same participation, i.e., 47.22 percent in H.R. 11135 and in the Administration's recommendation.

There are two minor differences: H.R. 11135 would provide for reallocation of deficits of countries which are members of the Central American Common Market within that group before general reallocation; and would allocate domestic area and Western Hemisphere country deficits to the Philippines and Western Hemisphere countries but would allocate Eastern Hemisphere deficits to Eastern Hemisphere countries. The Administration had recommended that all deficits remaining after the allocation to the Philippines be prorated only among Western Hemisphere countries.

In other respects the bill passed by the House differs materially from the Administration's recommendation. These differences can be considered in three main categories:

First, the House bill does not allocate quotas to foreign countries on a performance basis, or, in fact, on any objective basis.

Second, the House passed bill seriously weakens provisions which are necessary to stabilize sugar prices and promote an orderly market. It weakens the protection afforded U. S. consumers against excessively high prices and the protection to producers against excessively low prices.

Third, the House bill includes special consideration provisions with respect to both the allotment of mainland sugarcane and sugarbeet crop acreages and the allotment of sugar marketing rights in the two areas.

Regarding foreign quotas: The Cuban reserve quota would be reduced to 44.25 percent of total annual requirements after deducting domestic and Philippines quotas. The Administration had recommended 57.77 percent as provided in the 1962 amendments. Both proposals would allocate the

Cuban reserve, until such time as relations are resumed with that country, on a country-by-country basis.

The Administration proposed that this be done in direct ratio to the permanent quotas of all other countries, except the Philippines.

The House passed bill would do it in the same manner except that the portion of the Cuban reserve stemming from requirements in excess of 10 million tons would be prorated to only those countries which are members of the Organization of American States. The changed percentage for the Cuban quota reserve under the House passed bill would reduce the participation in our sugar market which could be returned to Cuba, when that country rejoins the free world, from the range of 1.3 to 1.7 million tons down to the range of 1.0 to 1.3 million tons.

In 1962, the Administration recommended and the Sugar Act amendment for that year provided for individual country quotas with the Cuban reserve allocated on a global basis. The combination of country quotas and a global quota which enabled the United States to obtain sugar from most world sources, worked well during the difficult 1963-64 period. Sugar was obtained when needed in much larger quantities from a number of countries than could have been foreseen in advance.

Now, however, and for the first time, countries have demonstrated what may be expected of them when supplies are scarce. This demonstrated performance makes it much safer to allocate imports on a country-by-country basis and to depend on obtaining sugar in any other manner only as an emergency measure prior to complete suspension of quotas.

Before 1960 all of our present foreign suppliers, other than the Philippines, had imported into the United States less than 300,000 tons annually in total. In the last half of 1960, in 1961 and 1962 large carry-overs of sugar existed in many of the countries for which another market could not be found even at the low world price. These surpluses made possible exports to the United States at a higher rate than current production would have supported. The surpluses had disappeared by 1963. Hence, 1963 and 1964 are uniquely appropriate and available years to use as a base for allocating future import quotas.

The Administration has recommended and S. 2567 provides that quotas and participation in the Cuban reserve be allocated to foreign countries on the basis that each country contributed toward our import needs in

1963 and 1964, years in which they demonstrated both their willingness and their ability to service our market under the most trying circumstances, i.e., when sugar was extremely scarce and when higher prices were available in other markets. In those years, every friendly country had the opportunity to export to the United States as much sugar as it wished. Some quota countries elected to increase their exports to other countries and reduce their exports to the U. S. market while others did not.

The Administration believes that this performance approach is the safest method of assuring the needed level of imports not only during the extended periods when the United States is a premium priced market, but also in the exceptional periods when higher prices might be obtained by exporting to other destinations. We also believe that this is a method fair and equitable to each of our foreign suppliers. Each country would have, in effect, determined its own quota.

The years 1963 and 1964 constitute a recent period and the only period since 1957 when importation into the United States represented even a short term hardship for our supplying countries. The Administration also recommended that 1964 receive double weighting as compared to 1963.

Although our foreign suppliers sustained a price discount on their imports into the United States in 1963, the price disadvantage at the time they committed 1964 supplies was much greater, hence the double weighting for that year's 1964 performance. Furthermore, when 1964 supplies were committed in the last weeks of 1963 and the first two weeks of 1964, sugar was much scarcer than in the early part of 1963 when that year's imports were committed.

During the time between February 1963 and June 1964, the price of raw sugar, duty paid at New York, averaged 8 cents per pound. On a comparable basis, this was one and one-half cents per pound above the customary price in the United States, but it was also one and one-half cents per pound or \$30.00 per ton below the average price in the world market. The value of a 10,000 ton cargo destined for the U. S. brought on the average \$300,000 less than it would have in other available markets. On some shipments, the difference was much greater and on others much less.

To sum up, the Administration in consideration of the interest of consumers and of its relations with foreign countries strongly recommends to this Committee that foreign quotas be allocated on an objective basis and believes that the basis which it has proposed is fair and equitable to all.

The House passed bill assigns quotas and participation in the Cuban reserve on a subjective basis and thus affects sensitive foreign relations issues in a manner that will be embarrassing to this Government. I defer to the representative of the Department of State on this matter.

The Administration strongly urges that quotas be assigned strictly on an objective basis and has proposed for this purpose the performance of countries in supplying our market when sugar was scarce throughout the world.

In the second category of differences, the Administration recommended provisions to protect consumers from excessively high prices and domestic producers, on the other hand, from prices so low as to prevent their continued operation.

Beginning from the consumers' standpoint: In addition to allocating foreign quotas to countries which had demonstrated their ability and willingness to service our market under adverse conditions, the Administration's recommendation has another feature which is modified in the House passed bill, i.e., authorization to the Secretary when necessary to obtain sugar quickly from any source available.

The Administration had recommended that if the Secretary finds it impracticable to obtain additional needed foreign supplies by increasing foreign quotas in the usual manner either (1) because the requirements determination is increased very late in the year when shipping for minor quantities from 30 countries would not be available or (2) because limited sugar supplies and increased prices have created or are likely to create an emergency situation interfering with the orderly movement of foreign sugar to the United States, then he could obtain the needed sugar from any friendly foreign country on a first-come, first-served basis.

In an emergency situation, the President can suspend quotas and in fact, he did so twice in the early years of the Sugar Act. To avoid such action except as a last resort, the Secretary under this provision would be

empowered while quotas are still in operation to obtain imports from any eligible source throughout the world at times when sugar is scarce and when domestic users presumably would be stockpiling in excess of current requirements.

In this kind of a situation, one or more of our 30 foreign suppliers would not be able to furnish his pro rata share. Some might be able to furnish far more and in fact during the term of the Act, sugar might also become available from countries which would not have quotas. The recommended provision would make such increments of sugar available, thereby keeping sugar prices in the United States at more reasonable levels at times when the world price may be exorbitant.

The House bill continued this provision but with the following amendment: "In authorizing the importation of such sugar, the Secretary shall give special consideration to countries which agree to purchase for dollars additional quantities of United States agricultural products."

The amendment negates the protection to consumers which the provision otherwise would have in an emergency. Under it, the Secretary would be required to give notice that he would receive during the period prior to a designated closing date, offers from countries for barterlike transactions. Of course, once the Secretary gives such notice, other importing countries realize that the United States is in the market for a substantial quantity of sugar but cannot consummate its arrangements for a given number of days.

During this period those which need sugar would come into the market and their very presence would force up the price and in some cases, reduce the immediately available sugar to a quantity less than that needed by the United States. It is difficult to say what value, if any, the provision can have as modified by the House. It can no longer be regarded as an effective way of getting sugar quickly. It no longer provides a means of protecting consumers from high world prices. It is doubtful if it would ever be used.

Regarding producer protection, in situations such as in the current year, with world sugar prices very low, the Administration recommended authority to limit total imports during the first two calendar quarters of a year to guard against overly large importations in the early part of the year which would depress domestic prices. Whenever the world price is well below the domestic price objective, there is a tendency to

seek the price premium available in this market the early part of the year despite the limitation imposed on annual imports from each country. Need for operating funds and limited storage facilities in sugar exporting countries accounts for this tendency. But it can be counteracted by limiting total imports in the first half of the year to the needs of the market.

The effectiveness of this arrangement was demonstrated this year when limitations on total imports were applied during each of the first three quarters. Despite the fact that the world price has averaged more than three cents per pound below the domestic price objective, the domestic price has been maintained all year at a level close to the statutory price reference point. This is in contrast to late last year before the announcement that time limitations on total imports were being considered for 1965. Until that announcement was made, the domestic price was about one-half cent a pound below the domestic price objective and weak at the very time that our domestically produced sugarcane and sugarbeets were being harvested.

In the third category of the difference between the House and Senate bills, the House passed bill provides special treatment for certain classes of sugarbeet and sugarcane farmers and processors. One provision would increase a farmer's proportionate share for 1965 up to the acreage now growing if the farmer has overplanted his acreage allocation by more than 200 percent. Planting time for 1965 crop sugarcane was in August of 1964.

Several months before that date, spokesmen for sugarcane growers had recommended at the public hearing that the 1965 crop be cut back about 15 percent below the 1964 crop, a recommendation which was adopted in the 1965 acreage order. This provision in the House bill would penalize cooperative growers and reward the noncooperative. It is grossly unfair to other sugar growers and should not be enacted.

Another provision of the House bill would enable a particular processor of raw cane sugar who had withheld 1963 crop sugar from the market in late 1963 -- a time of scarcity, high prices and unlimited marketing rights -- to obtain a substantially enlarged 1966 marketing allotment. The increase would be so large that he could market more of his 1966 crop than most other processors who had marketed in an orderly fashion through the years.

These provisions also would grant specialized treatment for two single factory beet sugar processors, and farmers in those factory districts, and enlarged marketing opportunities for relatively new raw sugar processors. During the years between 1960 and 1965 farmers could grow sugar crops and processors could market the sugar without governmental restrictions. The 1965 acreage allotment order in both areas gave great consideration to the problem of short term growers. In these circumstances, the Administration believes that the acreage allotment and sugar marketing provisions of the Sugar Act as now written provide the Secretary of Agriculture with sufficient discretion to issue fair and equitable regulations without the amendments contained in H.R. 11135. In a period when both acreage and marketings must be substantially restricted, we believe that the burden should be equitably distributed among all.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the Committee favorably consider S. 2567. A section-by-section analysis of this bill was transmitted with Secretary Freeman's letter of August 17 to the Vice President.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1965 SUGAR SUPPLIESSugar Quota Deficit Allocated to Western Hemisphere Countries

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 1, 1965 announced allocation of 103,819 short tons of sugar, raw value of the 135,588 tons of quota deficits for Western Hemisphere countries.

The following allocations were made in accordance with the announcement of August 13, 1965 (press release USDA 2534-65) and on the basis of proposals submitted on or before August 27, 1965.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Quantity of sugar allocated</u>
Brazil	18,228
British Honduras	346
British West Indies	10,061
Colombia	2,314
Costa Rica	2,875
Ecuador	4,077
El Salvador	1,428
French West Indies	3,537
Guatemala	2,893
Haiti	1,530
Mexico	32,160
Nicaragua	3,346
Panama	1,195
Peru	19,829
Total	103,819

Each of the above quantities was reserved for the respective country until September 16, 1965, in order to provide time for the submission of an application for set-aside of quota or authorization for importation pursuant to Sugar Regulation 817.

In view of the requirements of Section 204(a) of the Sugar Act, an allocation to the Dominican Republic was not made at that time.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 20, 1965. announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the estimate of total sugar requirements for 1965 from 9,200,000 tons to 9,300,000 tons.

Quotas for foreign countries other than the Philippines were increased a total of 87,509 tons and the quota for Hawaii was increased 12,491 tons because production for Hawaii in 1964 resulted in sugar being available for marketing in excess of the 1964 quota for that area. In this circumstance, the Act provides for the indicated increase in the Hawaiian quota.

The new quotas and quantities that may be brought in for direct consumption are shown on page 18.

On October 20, 1965 the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced allocation to individual Western Hemisphere countries of an additional 94,196 short tons of sugar, raw value quota deficits.

The following allocations were made in accordance with the announcement of Oct. 8, 1965 (Press Release USDA 3145-65) and on the basis of proposals submitted on or before Oct. 18, 1965.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Quantity of sugar allocated</u>
Brazil	12,664
British Honduras	241
British West Indies	6,989
Colombia	1,608
Costa Rico	1,996
Dominican Republic	22,070
Ecuador	2,833
El Salvador	992
French West Indies	2,458
Guatemala	2,010
Haiti	1,063
Mexico	22,341
Nicaragua	2,324
Panama	831
Peru	13,776
Total	94,196

Production area	: Change in quotas	: Quotas and prorations	: Direct consumption limits
Short tons, raw value			
Domestic beet area	0	2,650,000	no limit
Mainland cane area	0	895,000	no limit
Hawaii	12,491	1,127,970	31,806
Puerto Rico	0	<u>1/</u> 940,000	139,500
Virgin Islands	<u>0</u>	<u>15,232</u>	<u>0</u>
Total domestic area	12,491	5,628,202	171,306
Republic of the Philippines	0	2/1,114,412	59,920
Sub-total	12,491	6,742,614	231,226
Argentina	2,470	68,367	0
Australia	7,238	200,307	0
Belgium	70	1,937	182
Brazil	8,568	237,118	0
British Honduras	163	4,505	0
British West Indies	4,729	130,874	0
China	2,617	72,436	0
Colombia	1,088	30,103	0
Costa Rica	1,352	37,393	0
Dominican Republic	14,933	413,256	0
Ecuador	1,916	53,037	0
El Salvador	671	18,575	0
Fiji Islands	1,764	48,823	0
France	221	6,103	0
French West Indies	1,662	46,014	0
Guatemala	1,359	37,635	0
Haiti	719	19,907	0
India	3,755	103,919	0
Ireland	87	2,398	2,398
Malagasy Republic	285	7,871	0
Mauritius	578	16,008	0
Mexico	15,116	418,341	0
Nicaragua	1,573	43,520	0
Panama	562	15,548	3,817
Peru	9,321	257,946	0
Reunion	85	2,373	0
South Africa	3,754	103,862	0
Southern Rhodesia	345	9,542	0
Swaziland	348	9,648	0
Turkey	57	1,574	0
Venezuela	<u>103</u>	<u>2,858</u>	<u>0</u>
Total foreign, excluding Philippines	87,509	2,421,798	6,397
Quota deficits:			
Western Hemisphere countries ^{3/}	--	135,588	--
Total	100,000	9,300,000	237,623

^{1/} Adjusted for deficits. Unadjusted quota for Puerto Rico was 1,140,000 short tons, raw value.

^{2/} Includes 64,412 short tons, raw value of quota deficit.

^{3/} See press releases USDA 2710-65 and 2838-65 for quantities allocated to individual countries.

Each of the above quantities will be reserved for the respective country until Nov. 5, 1965, in order to provide time for the submission of an application for set-aside of quota or authorization for importation pursuant to Sugar Regulation 817.

The allocations made on October 20, 1965 were in addition to the allocations of quota deficits made to Western Hemisphere countries totaling 135,588 tons. (Press Release USDA 2710-65 and USDA 2534-65).

BACKGROUND DATA ON 1966 SUGAR REQUIREMENTS

Following is an outline of the basic considerations which the Secretary uses in arriving at an initial determination of sugar requirements for 1966 and the pertinent statistical series which have customarily been published in the October issue of Sugar Reports.

Section 201 of the Sugar Act places upon the Secretary of Agriculture a responsibility which may be outlined as follows:

THE PROBLEM	To determine during the last three months of 1965 the quantity of sugar needed in 1966 to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States.
THE OBJECTIVE	To provide a supply of sugar that will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.
IN MAKING THIS DETER- MINATION THE SECRETARY MUST:	Use as a basis: the quantity of direct-consumption sugar distributed during the 12-month period ending September 30, 1965. Make allowances for: deficiency or surplus in inventories; changes in population; changes in demand conditions. Take into consideration: the above basis and allowances; the level and trend of consumer purchasing power; and the relationship between raw sugar prices which would result from such determination and the parity index (prices paid by farmers) as compared with the relationship between raw sugar prices and the parity index during 1957-59.

POPULATION AND CALORIC SWEETENER DISTRIBUTION

Table 1.-Population total and per capita sugar and corn sweetener distribution by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States ^{1/}

Calendar year	: Popula-	:	CALORIC SWEETENER DISTRIBUTION							
	: tion,	:	Sugar	: Corn <u>2</u> /:	Total	: Sugar	: Corn <u>2</u> /:	Sugar	: Corn <u>3</u> /:	
	: July 1,	:		:sweetener		:	:sweetener		:	:sweetener
	: including	:		:		:	:		:	
	: armed	:		:		:	:		:	
: forces	:	1,000 short tons, raw value	:	Pounds per capita						
: overseas	:	:	:	Raw value	:	Refined				
1947	144,126		7,448			103.25		96.59		
1948	146,631		7,343			100.16		93.61		
1949	149,188		7,580			101.62		94.97		
1950	151,683		8,279			109.16		102.02		
1951	154,360		7,737			100.25		93.69		
1952	157,028		8,104			103.22		96.46		
1953	159,636		8,485			106.30		99.35		
1954	162,417		8,207			101.06		94.45		
1955	165,270		8,399			101.64		94.99		
1956	168,176		8,904	1,086	9,990	105.89	12.92	98.96	12.07	
1957	171,198		8,734	1,083	9,817	102.04	12.65	95.36	11.82	
1958	174,060		9,030	1,192	10,222	103.76	13.70	96.97	12.80	
1959	177,261		9,181	1,261	10,442	103.59	14.23	96.81	13.29	
1960	180,106		9,261	1,292	10,553	102.84	14.35	96.11	13.41	
1961	183,162		9,611	1,361	10,972	104.95	14.86	98.08	13.89	
1962	186,053		9,752	1,496	11,248	104.83	16.08	97.97	15.03	
1963	188,793 ^{4/}		9,989	1,626	11,615	105.82	17.23	98.92	16.11	
1964 ^{5/}	191,478		9,671	1,750	11,421	101.01	18.27	94.40	17.03	

^{1/} For corn sweetener represents shipments by corn refiners (members of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc.). ^{2/} Dry basis multiplied by 1.07. ^{3/} Dry basis. ^{4/} Revised. ^{5/} Preliminary.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR

Table 2.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States

Month	: 1935-36 : to : 1939-40 :	: 1947-48 : to : 1951-52 :	: 1952-53 : to : 1956-57 :	: 1958-59 :	: 1959-60 :	: 1960-61 :	: 1961-62 :	: 1962-63 :	: 1963-64 :	: 1964-65 :
	1,000 short tons, raw value									
October	479	625	703	778	652	700	790	827	967	824
November	460	551	598	624	612	683	805	773	637	730
December	571	522	660	838	841	718	751	826	951	860
January	398	526	573	565	545	626	618	730	641	745
February	419	500	565	543	612	646	596	605	582	610
March	693	637	748	712	773	758	841	918	700	780
April	569	561	637	724	700	681	695	887	730	756
May	463	723	685	969	780	962	824	1,027	764	846
June	595	832	820	775	969	823	952	592	918	877
July	641	824	851	887	1,061	866	883	799	975	949
August	674	833	838	909	882	992	1,067	918	976	996 ^{1/}
September	748	677	802	992	838	911	850	958	971	996 ^{1/}
Total 12- mo. period	6,710	7,811	8,480	9,316	9,265	9,366	9,672	9,860	9,812	9,969 ^{1/}

^{1/} Preliminary

DISTRIBUTION OF CORN SWEETENERSTable 3. Distribution of corn sirup and dextrose by primary distributors ^{1/} for consumption in the continental United States

Month	: 1956-57 :	1957-58 :	1958-59 :	1959-60 :	1960-61 :	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64 ^{2/} :	1964-65 ^{2/} :
1,000 short tons, raw value									
<u>CORN SIRUP</u>									
October	70	73	78	77	83	90	96	115	116
November	61	61	61	66	69	79	91	95	101
December	55	53	60	65	64	70	89	84	89
January	54	65	62	62	64	70	66	85	84
February	52	59	61	66	64	71	65	86	87
March	58	58	64	71	77	82	81	100	111
April	57	63	68	67	68	100	83	99	109
May	62	64	67	71	76	77	97	100	88
June	59	66	70	72	83	77	115	105	106
July	65	69	78	75	78	86	92	108	104
August	82	89	91	103	108	116	121	129	142
September	<u>78</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>134</u>	
Total 12-month period	753	803	849	886	930	1,021	1,112	1,240	
<u>DEXTROSE</u>									
October	35	33	37	36	38	37	41	45	42
November	29	25	29	31	28	35	36	42	35
December	23	25	31	31	30	29	33	42	37
January	25	28	31	30	31	35	38	46	37
February	23	28	30	30	30	33	34	41	41
March	27	31	33	34	35	38	39	45	42
April	28	29	33	33	32	36	40	43	40
May	28	34	36	34	37	38	44	43	43
June	28	31	37	35	38	37	43	45	45
July	28	31	34	34	33	39	41	39	42
August	28	33	35	36	37	39	46	42	47
September	<u>29</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>41</u>	
Total 12-month period	331	364	401	400	404	431	478	514	
<u>^{3/} TOTAL CORN SIRUP AND DEXTROSE</u>									
October	104	106	115	113	121	127	137	157	158
November	90	86	90	97	97	114	127	137	136
December	78	78	91	96	94	99	122	126	126
January	79	93	93	92	95	105	104	131	121
February	75	87	91	96	94	104	99	127	128
March	85	89	97	105	112	120	120	145	153
April	85	92	101	100	100	136	123	142	149
May	90	98	103	105	113	115	141	143	131
June	87	97	107	107	121	114	158	150	151
July	93	100	112	109	111	125	133	147	146
August	110	122	126	139	145	155	167	171	189
September	<u>107</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>175</u>	
Total 12-month period	1,083	1,167	1,250	1,286	1,334	1,452	1,591	1,751	

^{1/} Shipments by corn refiners' (members of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc.) converted to a short ton, raw value, basis in PPA., ASCS, USDA.

^{2/} Data for 1964 and 1965 are preliminary.

^{3/} Due to rounding totals may not add to exact sums of individual items.

Table 4.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors, continental United States

Period	Refiners		Importers D.C.	Mainland	Total cane	Beet	Grand total
	Raw	Refined		cane		processors	
				mills			
1,000 short tons, raw value							
<u>September 30</u>							
1950	247	191	29	1	468	141	609
1951	325	273	59	2	659	297	956
1952	216	196	59	1	472	224	696
1953	286	255	49	1	591	242	833
1954	263	227	71	5	566	362	928
1955	275	217	54	17	563	301	864
1956	352	268	45	11	676	212	888
1957	266	275	57	3	601	222	823
1958	224	245	48	1	518	173	691
1959	392	251	88	1	732	222	954
1960	385	282	91	1	759	225	984
1961	355	256	62	1	674	211	885
1962	362	255	31	1	649	187	836
1963	422	270	31	-	723	300	1,023
1964	371	259	30	3	663	301	964
1965 ^{1/}	331	211	13	65	620	680	1,300

"QUOTA"December 31

1950	258	205	9	-	472	-	472
1951	258	191	46	-	495	-	495
1952	175	200	19	-	394	-	394
1953	149	100	3	-	252	-	252
1954	175	142	14	-	331	-	331
1955	113	158	4	-	275	-	275
1956	150	162	4	-	316	-	316
1957	214	224	13	-	451	-	451
1958	215	225	19	-	459	-	459
1959	216	248	17	-	481	-	481
1960	400	263	40	-	703	-	703
1961	536	211	23	-	770	-	770
1962	558	221	21	-	800	-	800
1963	964	317	43	-	1,324	-	1,324
1964	483	205	21	-	709	-	709

"OVER-QUOTA"December 31

1950	7	0	3	89	99	1,268	1,367
1951	47	0	0	46	93	1,175	1,268
1952	16	0	1	74	91	1,132	1,223
1953	39	117	8	100	264	1,123	1,387
1954	75	47	9	162	293	1,306	1,599
1955	143	110	15	167	435	1,300	1,735
1956	106	84	7	114	311	1,278	1,589
1957	67	41	5	81	194	1,235	1,429
1958	121	37	12	16	186	1,233	1,419
1959	190	69	23	19	301	1,223	1,524
1960	40	36	32	18	126	1,498	1,624
1961	60	34	39	23	156	1,269	1,425
1962	42	31	7	12	92	1,368	1,460
1963	63	33	-	45	141	1,025	1,166
1964	115	25	4	151	295	1,696	1,991

^{1/} Preliminary October 2.

POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR IN HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Table 5.- Population and sugar distribution by primary distributors in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, 1947 to 1964

Year	HAWAII ^{1/}			PUERTO RICO ^{2/}		
	Population ^{3/}	Distribution of sugar by		Population ^{3/}	Distribution of sugar by	
		primary distributors ^{4/}			primary distributors ^{4/}	
	(000 omitted)	Total (1,000 short tons, raw value)	Per capita (pounds raw value)	(000 omitted)	Total (1,000 short tons, raw value)	Per capita (pounds raw value)
1947	526	36	136.9	2,162	125	115.6
1948	517	37	143.1	2,187	93	85.0
1949	511	38	148.7	2,197	97	88.3
1950	491	40	162.9	2,218	105	94.7
1951	513	42	163.7	2,235	103	92.2
1952	515	36	139.8	2,227	103	92.5
1953	511	43	168.3	2,204	92	83.5
1954	507	38	149.9	2,214	105	94.8
1955	541	42	155.3	2,250	98	87.1
1956	561	42	149.7	2,249	103	91.6
1957	585	40	136.8	2,260	108	95.6
1958	605	39	128.9	2,299	109	94.8
1959	620	40	129.0	2,322	111	95.6
1960	637	44	138.1	2,362	110	93.1
1961	655	43	131.3	2,409	115	95.5
1962	682	44	129.0	2,459	111	90.3
1963	684	41	119.9	2,520	117	92.9
1964	701	42	119.8	2,584	124	96.0

^{1/} Distribution in Hawaii includes sugar used in manufacture of sugar-containing products shipped to mainland.

^{2/} Sugar shipments to Virgin Islands of approximately 1,000 tons per year included. Population figures exclude Virgin Islands population (32,000 population in 1960 and 27,000 in 1950 - Bureau of the Census).

^{3/} Estimates of population as of July 1, Bureau of the Census; includes military personnel stationed in these areas.

^{4/} Calendar year.

Table 6.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, September 1964 to August 1965

Year and month	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Year and month	Hawaii	Puerto Rico
	(1,000 short tons, raw value)			(1,000 short tons, raw value)	
1964			1965 (cont'd)		
September	2.5	11.8	March	3.5	9.2
October	2.7	11.2	April	3.4	10.4
November	3.0	10.8 ^{1/}	May	4.8	10.9
December	2.7	10.9 ^{1/}	June	6.3	9.4
			July	6.5	11.1
1965			August	4.0	12.0 ^{2/}
January	2.7	10.3	Total	44.7	123.4
February	2.6	5.4			

^{1/} Total distribution for two months divided approximately equally between November and December.

^{2/} Estimated

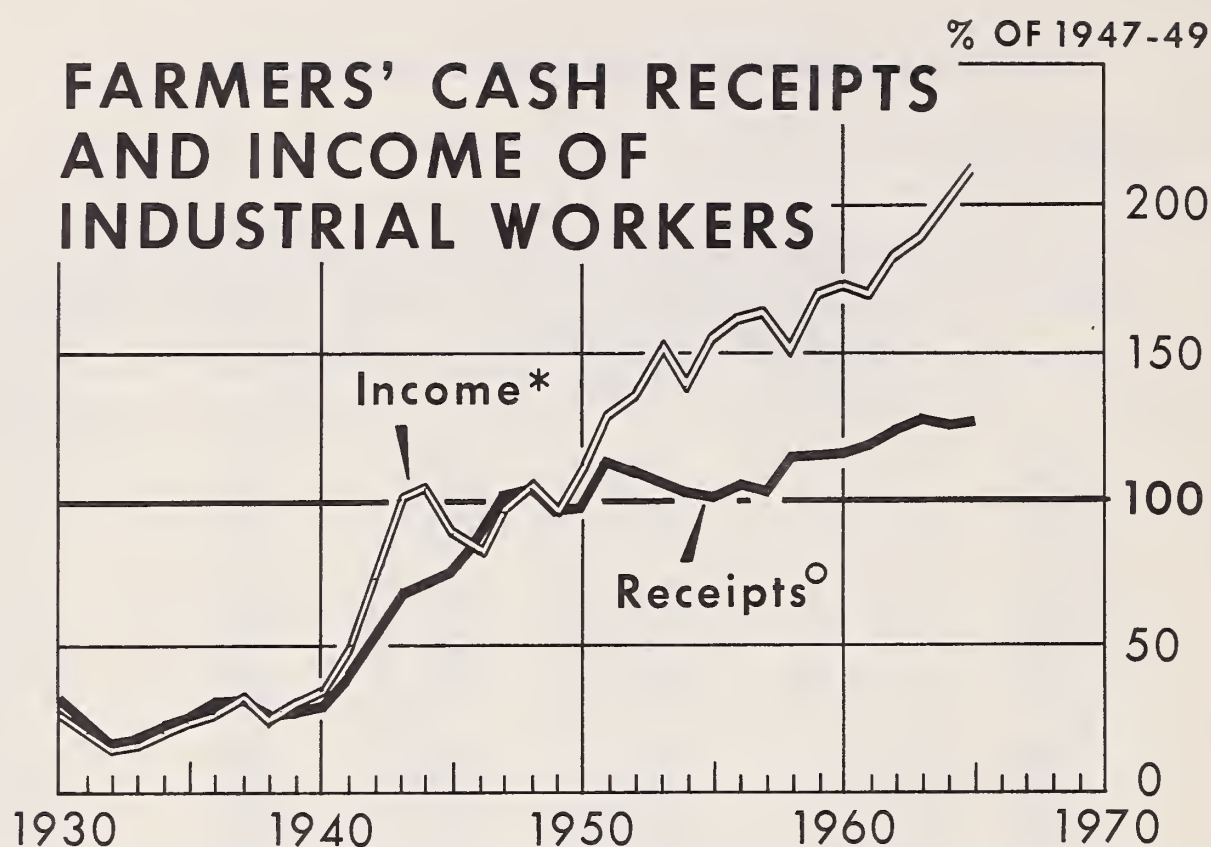


FIGURE I

Table 7.- Total civilian employment ^{1/} and cash receipts from farm marketings and production workers payrolls

Year	Total civilian employment	Year	Total civilian employment	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Year	Production workers payrolls
	thousands		thousands		Index: 1947-49 = 100		Index: 1947-49 = 100		
1930	45,480	1948	59,117	1930	31	26	1948	103	105
1931	42,400	1949	58,423	1931	22	20	1949	95	97
1932	38,940	1950	59,748	1932	16	14	1950	97	112
1933	38,760	1951	60,784	1933	18	15	1951	112	130
1934	40,890	1952	61,035	1934	22	19	1952	111	137
1935	42,260	1953	61,945	1935	24	23	1953	106	152
1936	44,410	1954	60,890	1936	29	26	1954	102	138
1937	46,300	1955	62,944	1937	30	32	1955	101	154
1938	44,220	1956	64,708	1938	26	25	1956	104	162
1939	45,750	1957	65,011	1939	27	30	1957	102	164
1940	47,520	1958	63,966	1940	29	34	1958	115	152
1941	50,350	1959	65,581	1941	38	50	1959	115	170
1942	53,750	1960	66,681	1942	53	73	1960	116	173
1943	54,470	1961	66,796	1943	67	100	1961	120	171
1944	53,960	1962	67,846	1944	70	103	1962	124	184
1945	52,820	1963	68,809	1945	74	88	1963	128	191
1946	55,250	1964 ^{2/}	70,357	1946	85	81	1964 ^{2/}	126	202
1947	57,812	1965 ^{2/}	71,865	1947	101	98	1965 ^{2/}	127	215

^{1/} 14 years of age and over.

^{2/} Estimated.

Table 8.-Food cost and expenditure related to disposable personal income United States average, per capita

Year	Food expenditure						Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average consumption per person 2/	
	Total			percentage of			Total	
	expendi-			expendi-			expendi-	
	ture for			ture for			person 2/	
	Total	Dispos-	consumer	Actual	Dispos-	goods	Percentage	of dispos-
	personal	personal	goods	1/	able	and	Actual	able income
	income	income	services		income	services		
	1/	1/	1/					
	Dollars				Percent		Dollars	Percent
1929	704	682	648	160	23	25	156	23
1930	625	604	577	146	24	25	147	24
1931	530	515	495	119	23	24	121	24
1932	402	390	395	91	23	23	100	26
1933	376	364	369	86	24	23	99	27
1934	424	411	411	96	23	23	111	27
1935	473	459	443	107	23	24	120	26
1936	535	517	489	119	23	24	121	23
1937	574	551	522	127	23	24	125	23
1938	528	506	498	120	24	24	115	23
1939	557	538	516	120	22	23	112	21
1935-39 average	533	514	494	119	23	24	119	23
1940	596	576	544	127	22	23	114	20
1941	722	697	614	146	21	24	125	18
1942	915	871	665	176	20	26	148	17
1943	1,107	977	735	204	21	28	166	17
1944	1,197	1,060	794	221	21	28	165	16
1945	1,224	1,075	870	244	23	28	168	16
1946	1,268	1,136	1,040	288	25	28	193	17
1947	1,330	1,181	1,148	318	27	28	235	24
1948	1,435	1,291	1,216	329	25	27	251	19
1949	1,396	1,271	1,214	311	24	26	241	19
1950	1,506	1,369	1,286	312	23	24	246	18
1951	1,664	1,474	1,360	346	23	25	271	18
1952	1,739	1,520	1,400	356	23	25	276	18
1953	1,807	1,582	1,458	355	22	24	270	17
1954	1,785	1,582	1,466	355	22	24	270	17
1955	1,877	1,660	1,554	358	22	23	265	16
1956	1,979	1,741	1,604	370	21	23	267	15
1957	2,052	1,803	1,665	381	21	23	276	15
1958	2,069	1,826	1,684	387	21	23	288	16
1959	2,168	1,904	1,771	385	20	22	282	15
1960	2,221	1,936	1,817	386	20	21	285	15
1961	2,273	1,985	1,836	386	19	21	288	15
1962	2,370	2,060	1,911	396	19	21	291	14
1963	2,450	2,125	1,980	401	19	20	295	14
1964	2,558	2,248	2,078	416	19	20	299	13
1965 ^{3/}								
1st qtr.	2,640	2,314	2,158	427 ^{4/}	18	20	301	13
2nd qtr.	2,676	2,343	2,177	434 ^{4/}	19	20	307	13

1/ Computed from revised data of the Department of Commerce.

2/ Cost to consumers of quantities of food representing average annual consumption per person during 1935-39; calculated by applying to the actual 1935-39 expenditure for food (\$118.60) a consumer food price index which is a weighted average of indexes representing (a) retail food prices in urban areas (Bureau of Labor Statistics), (b) retail food prices in rural areas (Economic Research Service), and (c) prices received by producers applied to foods consumed on farms where produced.

3/ Annual rates seasonally adjusted.

4/ Quarterly data are estimates by the Economic Research Service from expenditures for food excluding alcoholic beverages reported by the Department of Commerce.

Table 9.- Prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates

Index: 1910 - 14 = 100

Year	:	Index	:	Year	:	Index	:	Year	:	Index	:	Year	:	Index				
	:		:		:		:		:		:		:					
1910		97		1925		164		1940		124		1955		276				
1911		98		1926		160		1941		133		1956		278				
1912		101		1927		159		1942		152		1957		287				
1913		101		1928		162		1943		171		1958		294				
1914		103		1929		160		1944		182		1959		298				
1915		105		1930		151		1945		190		1960		300				
1916		116		1931		130		1946		208		1961		302				
1917		148		1932		112		1947		240		1962		307				
1918		173		1933		109		1948		260		1963		312				
1919		197		1934		120		1949		251		1964		313				
1920		214		1935		124		1950		256								
1921		155		1936		124		1951		282								
1922		151		1937		131		1952		287								
1923		159		1938		124		1953		277								
1924		160		1939		123		1954		278								
Month	:	Year																
	:	1957	:	1958	:	1959	:	1960	:	1961	:	1962	:	1963	:	1964	:	1965
	:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:	
January		284		290		299		300		302		305		312		313		317
February		286		292		298		300		303		306		312		313		318
March		286		293		298		301		303		306		311		313		318
April		287		295		299		302		303		307		312		314		320
May		287		295		299		302		302		307		312		313		323
June		287		294		298		300		301		306		312		313		323
July		286		294		298		299		301		306		313		312		323
August		287		294		298		298		302		306		312		313		321
September		287		294		297		298		302		308		311		313		321
October		287		295		297		297		301		308		311		312		
November		288		295		297		298		301		308		311		313		
December		289		295		297		299		302		309		311		313		

Source: Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
Economic Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture

FARMERS' PRICES

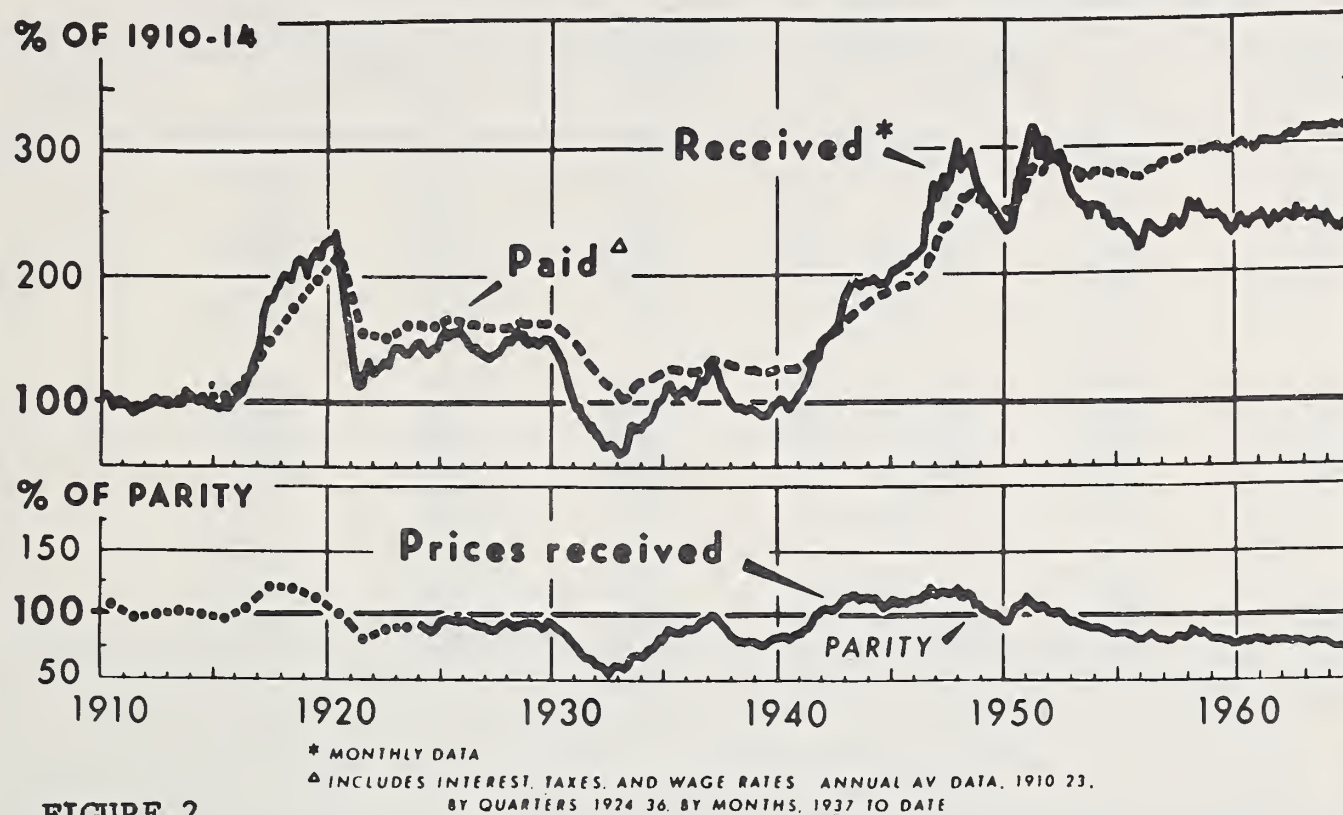


FIGURE 2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 809-65(1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FOOD COSTS & CONSUMER INCOMES

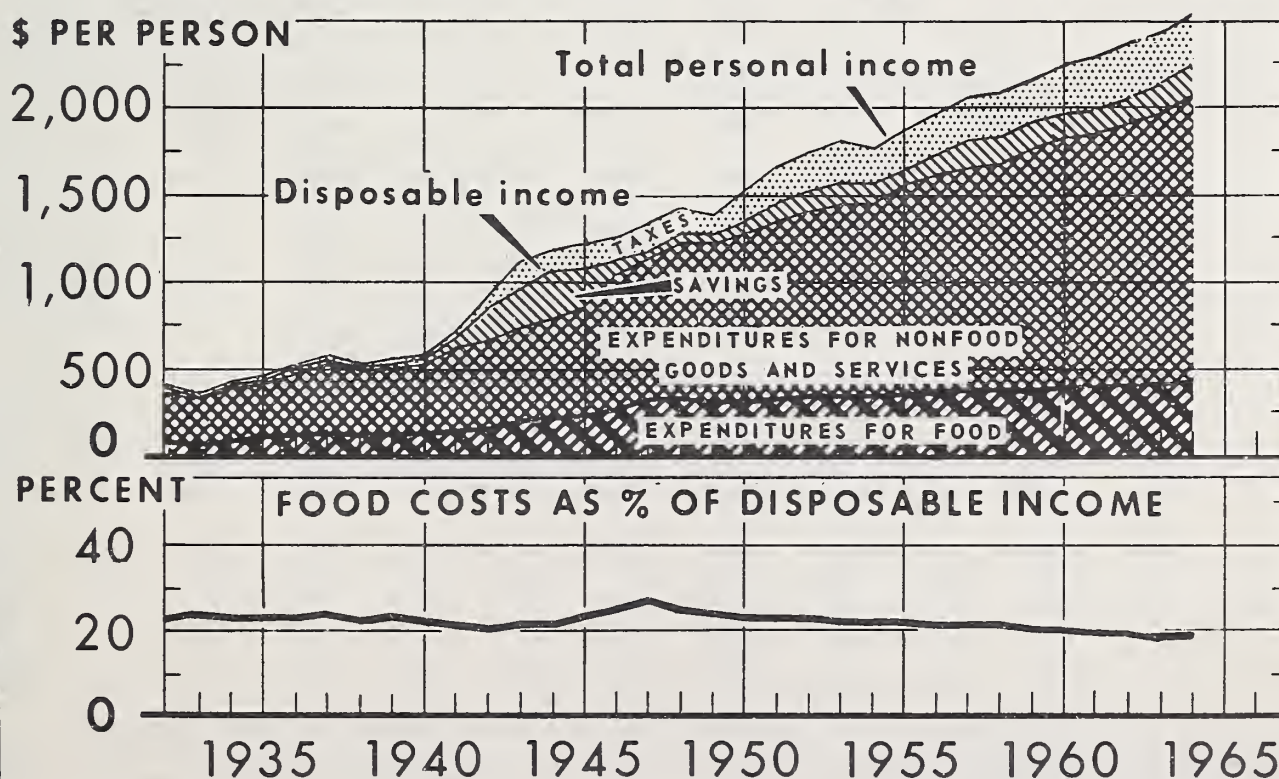


FIGURE 3

1964 PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 592-65(1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 10. Prices received by farmers for all farm products

Index: 1910 - 14 = 100

Year	: : Index :	::	Year	: : Index :	::	Year	: : Index :	::	Year	: : Index :	::	Year	: : Index :
1910	104		1925	156		1940	100		1955	232			
1911	94		1926	145		1941	124		1956	230			
1912	99		1927	140		1942	159		1957	235			
1913	102		1928	148		1943	193		1958	250			
1914	101		1929	148		1944	197		1959	240			
1915	99		1930	125		1945	207		1960	238			
1916	119		1931	87		1946	236		1961	240			
1917	178		1932	65		1947	276		1962	244			
1918	206		1933	70		1948	287		1963	242			
1919	217		1934	90		1949	250		1964	236			
1920	211		1935	109		1950	258						
1921	124		1936	114		1951	302						
1922	131		1937	122		1952	288						
1923	142		1938	97		1953	255						
1924	143		1939	95		1954	246						

Month	: : Year :	: : 1957 :	: : 1958 :	: : 1959 :	: : 1960 :	: : 1961 :	: : 1962 :	: : 1963 :	: : 1964 :	: : 1965 :
January	231	241	245	233	242	244	247	244	236	
February	229	246	243	235	244	245	245	241	238	
March	230	257	244	241	244	246	242	240	239	
April	232	256	245	242	242	243	242	237	243	
May	233	256	245	240	237	242	240	236	251	
June	233	251	243	235	234	240	242	233	256	
July	239	251	241	237	236	240	244	233	253	
August	242	250	239	235	240	245	242	232	250	
September	240	254	240	238	242	250	243	237	250	
October	236	250	236	241	239	246	243	236		
November	235	247	232	242	240	245	242	234		
December	237	244	230	243	240	245	238	234		

Source: Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
Economic Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Table 11.- Sugar beets and sugarcane - season average price per ton received by farmers and calendar year parity price ^{1/}

Year	Sugar beets			Sugarcane		
	United States			Louisiana and Florida		
	Price	Parity	Price as %	Price	Parity	Price as %
	received		of parity	received		of parity
	Dollars		Percent	Dollars		Percent
1947	14.24	12.60	113	8.34	8.58	97
1948	13.01	13.60	96	6.86	9.25	74
1949	13.27	13.30	100	7.38	9.03	82
1950	13.61	14.70	93	9.01	8.86	102
1951	14.10	15.90	89	7.38	9.14	81
1952	14.35	15.60	92	8.07	8.79	92
1953	13.94	15.00	93	8.44	8.24	102
1954	13.11	14.90	88	8.12	8.35	97
1955	13.51	14.60	93	7.62	8.41	91
1956	14.24	14.70	97	9.26	8.52	109
1957	13.49	15.30	88	8.03	8.98	89
1958	14.02	15.90	88	8.67	9.37	93
1959	13.50	16.00	84	8.24	9.52	87
1960	13.91	16.20	86	8.53	9.71	88
1961	13.48	16.40	82	8.85	9.81	90
1962	15.04	17.00	88	9.51	10.33	92
1963	14.40	17.80	81	11.35	10.96	104
1964	14.18	18.10	78(est.)	8.08(est.)	11.48	70(est.)

^{1/} "Season average price" is determined for each area on the basis of prices prevailing during the period when most of the sugar of the crop of beets or cane is being sold. The pricing period begins about the time that harvest commences. Currently for beets the period extends for 12 months; for Louisiana somewhat less than 5 months; and for Florida 10 months or more. For the most part the periods begin in October of the year indicated, the year in which most of the production costs and most of the harvest occurred. These series differ slightly from the ones shown in Sugar Statistics, Volume II, in which data relate to the year of planting as used in Sugar Act administration. Prices received include actual Sugar Act payments for all years (exclusive of abandonment and deficiency payments) and price support payments in 1947 for sugar beets.

Table 12.- World raw cane sugar spot prices ^{1/}

Year	Jan- ary	Feb- ruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	No- vember	Decem- ber	Monthly average
Cents per pound													
1948	3.96	4.24	4.26	4.43	4.27	4.06	4.10	4.41	4.39	4.32	4.27	4.03	4.23
1949	4.00	3.95	4.17	4.09	4.04	4.08	4.13	4.20	4.19	4.33	4.33	4.39	4.16
1950	4.62	4.47	4.44	4.37	4.21	4.21	4.89	5.83	5.88	5.84	5.58	5.36	4.98
1951	5.22	4.96	5.48	5.57	6.62	7.41	6.75	5.61	5.52	5.28	4.83	4.84	5.67
1952	4.54	4.38	4.30	4.30	4.24	4.17	4.16	4.05	4.00	4.01	4.00	3.84	4.17
1953	3.55	3.52	3.27	3.38	3.65	3.62	3.60	3.53	3.29	3.15	3.10	3.27	3.41
1954	3.30	3.39	3.28	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.13	3.18	3.21	3.25	3.26	3.19	3.26
1955	3.17	3.17	3.22	3.31	3.38	3.26	3.22	3.22	3.27	3.28	3.19	3.16	3.24
1956	3.26	3.28	3.34	3.31	3.36	3.36	3.40	3.34	3.24	3.24	3.92	4.77	3.48
1957	5.83	5.80	6.17	6.46	6.02	6.12	5.27	4.13	4.55	4.03	3.63	3.87	5.16
1958	3.74	3.55	3.42	3.45	3.47	3.42	3.50	3.46	3.48	3.41	3.42	3.64	3.50
1959	3.27	3.11	3.05	2.88	2.94	2.81	2.66	2.78	3.09	3.10	2.96	3.00	2.97
1960	2.97	3.02	3.05	3.04	3.05	2.97	3.26	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.14
1961	3.03	2.97	2.97	3.14	3.35	3.20	3.05	2.80	2.69	2.73	2.53	2.46	2.91
1962	2.30	2.36	2.65	2.69	2.60	2.63	2.92	3.24	3.18	3.28	3.65	4.29	2.98
1963	5.41	6.06	6.62	7.65	10.36	9.92	9.05	6.63	7.63	10.67	11.63	10.36	8.50
1964	10.64	9.11	7.43	8.05	7.12	5.33	4.80	4.37	3.71	3.70	3.40	2.76	5.87
1965	2.41	2.25	2.63	2.40	2.35	1.96	1.94	1.79	1.85				

^{1/} Through 1960, spot price based on No. 4 contract, New York, which was for bagged sugar f.a.s. Cuba. Beginning with 1961, spot price under No. 8 contract, New York, for bagged sugar f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

Table 13.- Domestic raw sugar price, duty paid, New York: Parity index, domestic raw sugar price adjusted for changes in parity index

Period	Domestic raw sugar prices duty paid N Y. ^{1/}	Parity index (price paid by farmers)	Domestic raw sugar price adjusted for change in parity index ^{2/}	Quoted price as percentage of adjusted price 1957-59 = 100
	Cents per pound	1910-14 = 100	Cents per pound	Percent
1957	6.20	287	6.08	101.9
1958	6.23	294	6.23	100.0
1959	6.20	298	6.32	98.1
<u>1957-59 average</u>	6.21	293	6.21	100.0
1960	6.26	300	6.36	98.4
1961	6.30	302	6.40	98.4
1962	6.45	307	6.51	99.1
1963	8.18	312	6.61	123.8
1964	6.90	313	6.63	104.1
1965 Jan.-Sept.	6.73	320	6.79	99.1
<u>1964</u>				
January	9.29	313	6.63	140.1
February	8.02	313	6.63	121.0
March	7.33	313	6.63	110.6
April	7.43	314	6.66	111.6
May	6.65	313	6.63	100.3
June	6.45	313	6.63	97.3
July	6.25	313	6.61	94.6
August	6.18	313	6.63	93.2
September	6.20	313	6.63	93.5
October	6.27	312	6.61	94.9
November	6.17	313	6.63	93.1
December	6.55	313	6.63	98.8
<u>1965</u>				
January	6.85	317	6.72	101.9
February	6.79	318	6.74	100.7
March	6.61	318	6.74	98.1
April	6.59	320	6.78	97.2
May	6.73	323	6.85	98.2
June	6.72	323	6.85	98.1
July	6.73	323	6.85	98.2
August	6.77	321	6.80	99.6
September	6.82	321	6.80	100.3
October				
November				
December				

^{1/} Quotations by New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for Contract No. 6 in bags c.i.f. New York plus 0.50 cent duty (Cuban rate) less 0.04 cent to approximate "bag allowance" on bulk sugar through 1960. Quotations beginning in 1961 are for Exchange Contract No. 7, raw sugar in bulk, duty paid, New York.

^{2/} Price to be considered under Section 201, Sugar Act of 1948, as amended July 1962, in establishing annual sugar requirements.

RAW SUGAR PRICES

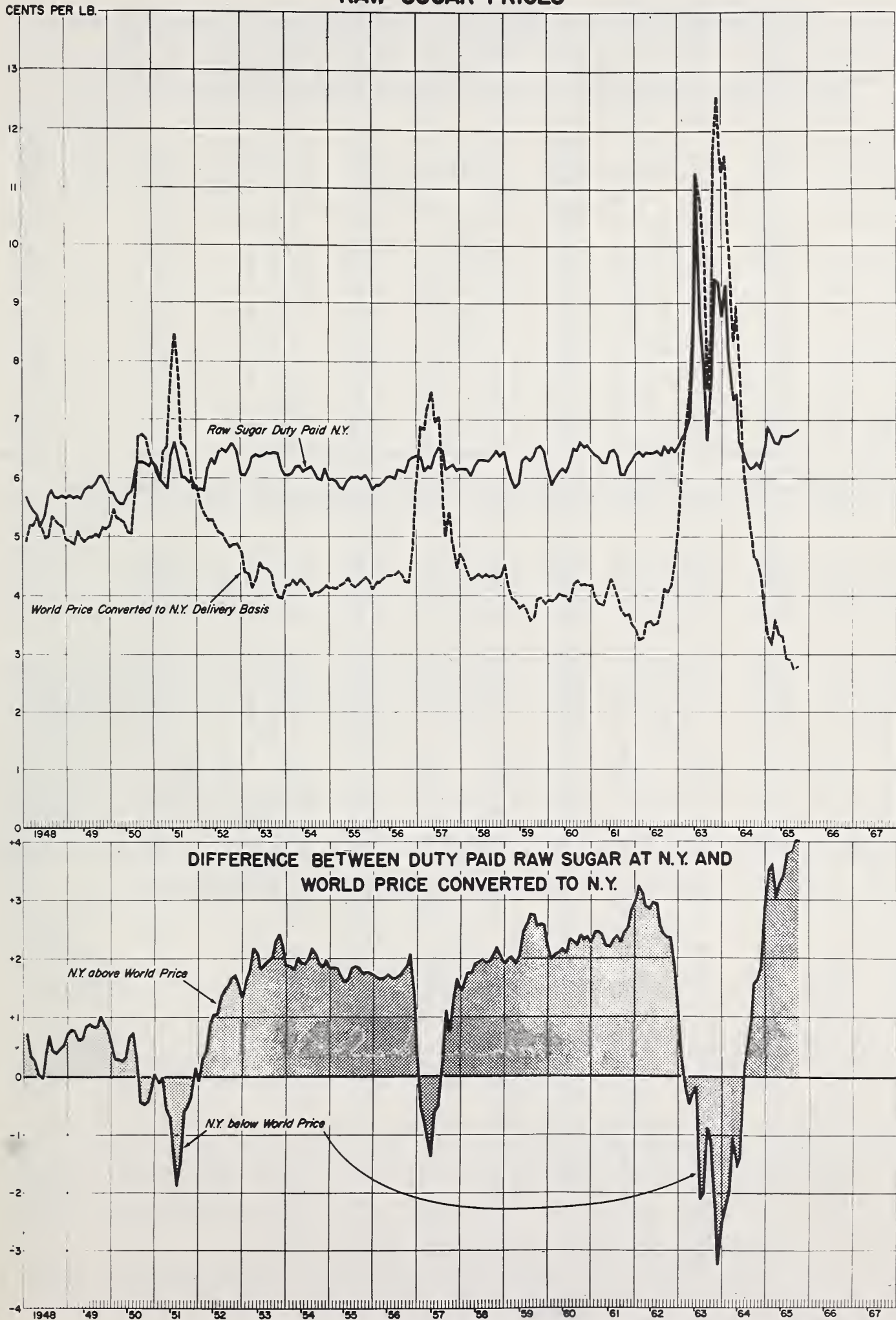


FIGURE 4

Table 14. Raw cane sugar prices
(a) Spot New York 1/

Year	:Janu- :ary	:Feb- :ruary	:March	:April	:May	:June	:July	:August	:Sep- :tember	:Octo- :ber	:No- :vember	:Decem- :ber	:Monthly :average
Cents per pound													
1948	5.65	5.50	5.42	5.35	5.14	5.35	5.69	5.78	5.66	5.65	5.68	5.66	5.54
1949	5.69	5.65	5.68	5.63	5.78	5.86	5.83	5.88	6.01	6.02	5.91	5.74	5.81
1950	5.74	5.59	5.54	5.53	5.71	5.78	6.07	6.25	6.25	6.23	6.19	6.30	5.93
1951	6.09	5.96	5.90	5.81	6.36	6.59	6.30	6.00	6.00	5.93	5.97	5.79	6.06
1952	5.80	5.77	6.16	6.31	6.21	6.43	6.48	6.43	6.50	6.59	6.44	6.06	6.26
1953	6.04	6.16	6.33	6.38	6.35	6.37	6.41	6.40	6.41	6.40	6.15	6.05	6.29
1954	6.04	6.06	6.18	6.19	6.10	6.15	6.19	6.09	5.98	5.96	6.15	5.96	6.09
1955	5.96	5.94	5.84	5.82	5.95	6.02	6.01	6.02	6.00	6.06	5.97	5.83	5.95
1956	5.88	5.88	5.95	6.02	6.03	6.00	6.11	6.10	6.09	6.29	6.33	6.37	6.09
1957	6.35	6.10	6.18	6.14	6.37	6.53	6.45	6.13	6.17	6.21	6.12	6.15	6.24
1958	6.15	6.15	6.03	6.21	6.29	6.29	6.28	6.28	6.37	6.47	6.35	6.44	6.27
1959	6.15	5.99	5.84	5.92	6.30	6.37	6.29	6.37	6.51	6.55	6.44	6.17	6.24
1960	5.89	6.00	6.11	6.17	6.09	6.25	6.48	6.47	6.59	6.52	6.53	6.46	6.30
1961	6.39	6.32	6.25	6.25	6.46	6.48	6.39	6.06	6.06	6.19	6.29	6.40	6.30
1962	6.45	6.37	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.45	6.39	6.54	6.43	6.52	6.44	6.54	6.45
1963	6.70	6.80	7.04	8.26	11.08	8.70	7.95	6.65	7.45	9.42	9.34	8.78	8.18
1964	9.29	8.02	7.33	7.43	6.65	6.45	6.25	6.18	6.20	6.27	6.17	6.55	6.90
1965	6.85	6.79	6.61	6.59	6.73	6.72	6.73	6.77	6.82				

(b) "World" sugar for shipment to other foreign countries, adjusted to New York delivery basis

1948	4.93	5.17	5.18	5.33	5.16	4.97	5.00	5.32	5.27	5.20	5.15	4.94	5.13
1949	4.91	4.88	5.08	4.99	4.93	4.97	5.00	5.03	5.00	5.14	5.12	5.19	5.03
1950	5.45	5.31	5.28	5.22	5.05	5.04	5.74	6.69	6.73	6.66	6.39	6.27	5.82
1951	6.19	5.97	6.46	6.52	7.60	8.44	7.76	6.58	6.50	6.27	5.82	5.85	6.66
1952	5.52	5.36	5.28	5.28	5.16	5.07	5.03	4.90	4.83	4.88	4.89	4.73	5.08
1953	4.40	4.37	4.15	4.31	4.54	4.47	4.45	4.38	4.11	3.98	3.96	4.17	4.27
1954	4.19	4.27	4.17	4.27	4.20	4.14	4.00	4.04	4.05	4.10	4.16	4.13	4.14
1955	4.12	4.11	4.15	4.22	4.29	4.18	4.15	4.18	4.25	4.31	4.22	4.12	4.19
1956	4.21	4.22	4.28	4.32	4.38	4.35	4.41	4.34	4.22	4.22	4.91	5.80	4.47
1957	6.87	6.83	7.20	7.48	6.98	7.06	6.20	5.02	5.42	4.88	4.48	4.72	6.10
1958	4.58	4.39	4.27	4.31	4.35	4.30	4.35	4.32	4.33	4.29	4.31	4.53	4.36
1959	4.15	3.97	3.92	3.79	3.86	3.77	3.54	3.64	3.95	3.97	3.87	3.94	3.86
1960	3.91	3.96	4.02	4.01	4.00	3.91	4.20	4.25	4.19	4.19	4.18	4.19	4.09
1961	3.95	3.87	3.85	4.05	4.28	4.15	4.01	3.77	3.65	3.69	3.49	3.42	3.85
1962	3.22	3.27	3.54	3.57	3.48	3.51	3.80	4.12	4.06	4.17	4.54	5.18	3.87
1963	6.30	6.95	7.51	8.54	11.27	10.82	9.95	7.53	8.54	11.60	12.57	11.30	9.41
1964	11.57	10.04	8.36	8.97	8.04	6.25	5.72	5.29	4.63	4.62	4.32	3.68	6.79
1965	3.33	3.18	3.57	3.34	3.31	2.92	2.90	2.75	2.81				

(c) Differences -- New York prices from world prices adjusted to New York delivery basis

1948	+72	+33	+24	+02	-02	+38	+69	+46	+39	+45	+53	+72	+41
1949	+78	+77	+60	+64	+85	+89	+83	+85	+1.01	+88	+79	+55	+78
1950	+29	+28	+26	+31	+66	+74	+33	-.44	-.48	-.43	-.20	+03	+11
1951	-.10	-.01	-.56	-.71	-1.24	-1.85	-1.46	-.58	-.50	-.34	+15	-.06	-.60
1952	+28	+41	+88	+1.03	+1.05	+1.36	+1.45	+1.53	+1.67	+1.71	+1.55	+1.33	+1.18
1953	+1.64	+1.79	+2.18	+2.07	+1.81	+1.90	+1.96	+2.02	+2.30	+2.42	+2.19	+1.88	+2.02
1954	+1.85	+1.79	+2.01	+1.92	+1.90	+2.01	+2.19	+2.05	+1.93	+1.86	+1.99	+1.83	+1.95
1955	+1.84	+1.83	+1.69	+1.60	+1.66	+1.84	+1.86	+1.84	+1.75	+1.75	+1.75	+1.71	+1.76
1956	+1.67	+1.66	+1.67	+1.70	+1.65	+1.65	+1.70	+1.76	+1.87	+2.07	+1.42	+57	+1.62
1957	-.52	-.73	-1.02	-1.34	-.61	-.53	+25	+1.11	+75	+1.33	+1.64	+1.43	+1.14
1958	+1.57	+1.76	+1.76	+1.90	+1.94	+1.99	+1.93	+1.96	+2.04	+2.18	+2.04	+1.91	+1.91
1959	+2.00	+2.02	+1.92	+2.13	+2.44	+2.60	+2.75	+2.73	+2.56	+2.58	+2.57	+2.23	+2.38
1960	+1.98	+2.04	+2.09	+2.16	+2.09	+2.34	+2.28	+2.22	+2.40	+2.33	+2.35	+2.27	+2.21
1961	+2.44	+2.45	+2.40	+2.20	+2.18	+2.33	+2.38	+2.29	+2.41	+2.50	+2.80	+2.98	+2.45
1962	+3.23	+3.10	+2.89	+2.86	+2.95	+2.94	+2.59	+2.42	+2.37	+2.35	+1.90	+1.36	+2.58
1963	+40	-.15	-.47	-.28	-.19	-2.12	-2.00	-.88	-1.09	-2.18	-3.23	-2.52	-1.23
1964	-2.28	-2.02	-1.03	-1.54	-1.39	+20	+53	+89	+1.57	+1.65	+1.85	+2.87	+0.11
1965	+3.52	+3.61	+3.04	+3.25	+3.42	+3.80	+3.83	+4.02	4.01				

1/ Prices for 1948-60 represent spot prices for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6, duty paid. Prices for 1961-64 are spot prices for sugar in bulk under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free. 2/ Spot prices for 1948-60 were spot prices for bagged sugar f.a.s. Cuba, Contract No. 4. Prices for 1961-64 are spot prices under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

Table 15. Prices of sugar, of all foods, and of all items

Period	Raw sugar	Refined sugar		Refined sugar		All foods		All items
	: duty paid	: Wholesale ^{1/}	: Retail	: Wholesale ^{1/}	: Retail	: Wholesale	: Retail	: retail
	: New York	: Northeast	: U.S. av.	: Northeast ^{1/}	: U.S. av.	: U.S. av.	: U.S. av.	: U. S. av.
	: (1)	: (2)	: (3)	: (4)	: (5)	: (6)	: (7)	: (8)
	Prices (cents per pound)			Price index (1947 - 49 = 100)				
<u>Calendar year</u>								
1947	6.21	8.29	9.73	104	102	98	96	96
1948	5.54	7.76	9.37	97	98	106	104	103
1949	5.81	7.97	9.53	100	100	96	100	102
1950	5.93	8.00	9.75 ^{2/}	100	102	98	101	103
1951	6.06	8.38	10.12	105	106	110	113	111
1952	6.26	8.62	10.30	108	108	109	115	114
1953	6.29	8.72	10.56	109	111	104	113	114
1954	6.09	8.72	10.51	109	110	104	113	115
1955	5.95	8.59	10.42	107	109	101	111	114
1956	6.09	8.77	10.57	110	111	101	112	116
1957	6.24	9.15	11.03	114	115	104	115	120
1958	6.27	9.27	11.26	116	117	110	120	124
1959	6.24	9.33	11.43	117	119	104	118	125
1960	6.30	9.43	11.63	118	121	106	120	126
1961	6.30	9.40	11.77	117	123	106	121	128
1962	6.45	9.60	11.70	120	123	107	122	129
1963	8.18	11.94	13.58	149	142	106	124	131
1964	6.90	10.68	12.81	133	134	107	126	133
<u>Month - 1964</u>								
January	9.29	13.06	14.26 ^{3/}	163	149	108	125	132
February	8.02	12.62	14.56	158	153	106	125	132
March	7.33	11.85	14.04	148	147	106	125	132
April	7.43	11.30	13.50	141	141	106	125	132
May	6.65	10.78	13.22	135	139	105	124	132
June	6.45	10.01	12.76	125	134	107	125	132
July	6.25	9.95	12.22	124	128	107	126	133
August	6.18	9.95	12.06	124	126	107	126	133
September	6.20	9.67	11.92	121	125	108	126	133
October	6.27	9.60	11.78	120	123	107	126	133
November	6.17	9.60	11.72	120	123	107	126	133
December	6.55	9.83	11.64	123	122	106	126	134
<u>Month - 1965</u>								
January	6.85	10.20	11.70	127	123	107	126	134
February	6.79	10.25	11.78	128	123	107	126	134
March	6.61	10.14	11.84	127	124	108	126	134
April	6.59	10.05	11.78	126	123	109	127	134
May	6.73	10.12	11.80	126	124	110	127	134
June	6.72	10.20	11.86	127	124	112	130	135
July	6.73	10.20	11.82	127	124	112	131	135
August	6.77	10.20	11.74	127	123	111	130	135
September	6.82	10.20		127		112		

^{1/} Gross subject to 2 percent cash discount. Comparable to series formerly referred to as wholesale price at New York. Recently prices for New York metropolitan area have varied slightly at times from prices for the northeast.

^{2/} Beginning January 1950, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports price on 5-pound package; price shown is pound equivalent. Source: Column (1) 1947-1960, New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange No. 6 contract (bagged) plus 0.50 cent duty; 1961, No. 7 contract (bulk) duty paid. Column (2) Lamborn Sugar Market Reports, Column (3) Bureau of Labor Statistics. Column (4) Quoted wholesale price reported by Lamborn Sugar Market Reports converted to an index in PPA - ASCS. Column (5), (7), and (8) Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Consumers' Price Index (all items and commodity groups. Column (6) Bureau of Labor Statistics Average Price Index.

^{3/} New series beginning January 1964 which may not be strictly comparable with data for earlier periods.

Table 16. Wholesale prices of sugar (actual and adjusted), prices of all goods, per capita disposable income, and sugar distribution

Year	Income, and sugar distribution				Sugar price adjusted for change in		Sugar distribution	
	Sugar price net cash Northeast ^{1/}	Prices of all foods (wholesale)	Per capita disposable income	Per capita disposable income	Prices of all foods	Per capita disposable income	Total	Per capita
(cents per pound)	(Index numbers 1935-39=100)	(cents per pound)	(1,000 short tons, raw value)	(Pounds, raw value)				
1935	4.85	106	89	4.58	5.45	6,634	104	
1936	4.69	104	101	4.51	4.64	6,706	105	
1937	4.73	108	107	4.38	4.42	6,671	104	
1938	4.48	93	98	4.82	4.57	6,643	102	
1939	4.58	89	105	5.15	4.36	6,868	105	
1940	4.33	90	112	4.81	3.87	6,891	104 ^{2/}	
1941	4.92	105	136	4.69	3.62	8,069	121 ^{2/}	
1942	5.45	126	169	4.33	3.22	5,466	81 ^{2/}	
1943	5.49	135	190	4.07	2.89	6,335	93	
1944	5.46	133	206	4.11	2.65	7,147	103	
1945	5.39	134	209	4.02	2.58	6,041	86	
1946	6.34	165	221	3.84	2.87	5,621	80	
1947	8.12	206	230	3.94	3.53	7,448	103	
1948	7.60	222	251	3.42	3.03	7,343	100	
1949	7.81	202	247	3.87	3.16	7,580	102	
1950	7.84	207	266	3.79	2.95	8,279	109	
1951	8.21	232	287	3.54	2.86	7,737	100	
1952	8.45	229	296	3.69	2.85	8,104	103	
1953	8.55	219	308	3.90	2.78	8,485	106	
1954	8.55	218	308	3.92	2.78	8,207	101	
1955	8.42	212	323	3.97	2.61	8,399	102	
1956	8.59	212	339	4.05	2.53	8,904	106	
1957	8.97	218	351	4.11	2.56	8,734	102	
1958	9.08	230	355	3.95	2.56	9,030	104	
1959	9.14	219	370	4.17	2.47	9,181	104	
1960	9.24	223	377	4.14	2.45	9,261	103	
1961	9.21	223	386	4.15	2.39	9,611	105	
1962	9.41	224	401	4.20	2.35	9,752	105	
1963	11.70	224	413	5.22	2.83	9,989	106	
1964	10.47	224	437	4.67	2.40	9,671	101	

Monthly - 1965

January	10.00	225		4.44		745
February	10.05	225		4.47		610
March	9.94	227		4.38		780

January-March average	10.00	226	450 ^{3/}	4.42	2.22	712
April	9.85	230		4.28		756
May	9.92	231		4.29		846
June	10.00	235		4.26		877

April-June average	9.92	232	456 ^{3/}	4.28	2.15	826
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July	10.00	235		4.26		949
August	10.00	231		4.32		996
September	10.00	236		4.24		989 ^{4/}

July-September average	10.00	234		4.27		978 ^{4/}
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^{1/} Comparable to series formerly referred to as wholesale price at New York. Recently prices for New York metropolitan area have varied slightly at times from prices for the Northeast.

^{2/} Unusually large distribution during 1941 resulted in building up of the "invisible" supply carried over in 1942 and a considerable amount of sugar distributed during 1941 was actually consumed during 1942.

^{3/} Preliminary - at annual rate.

^{4/} Preliminary.

WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES AND PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

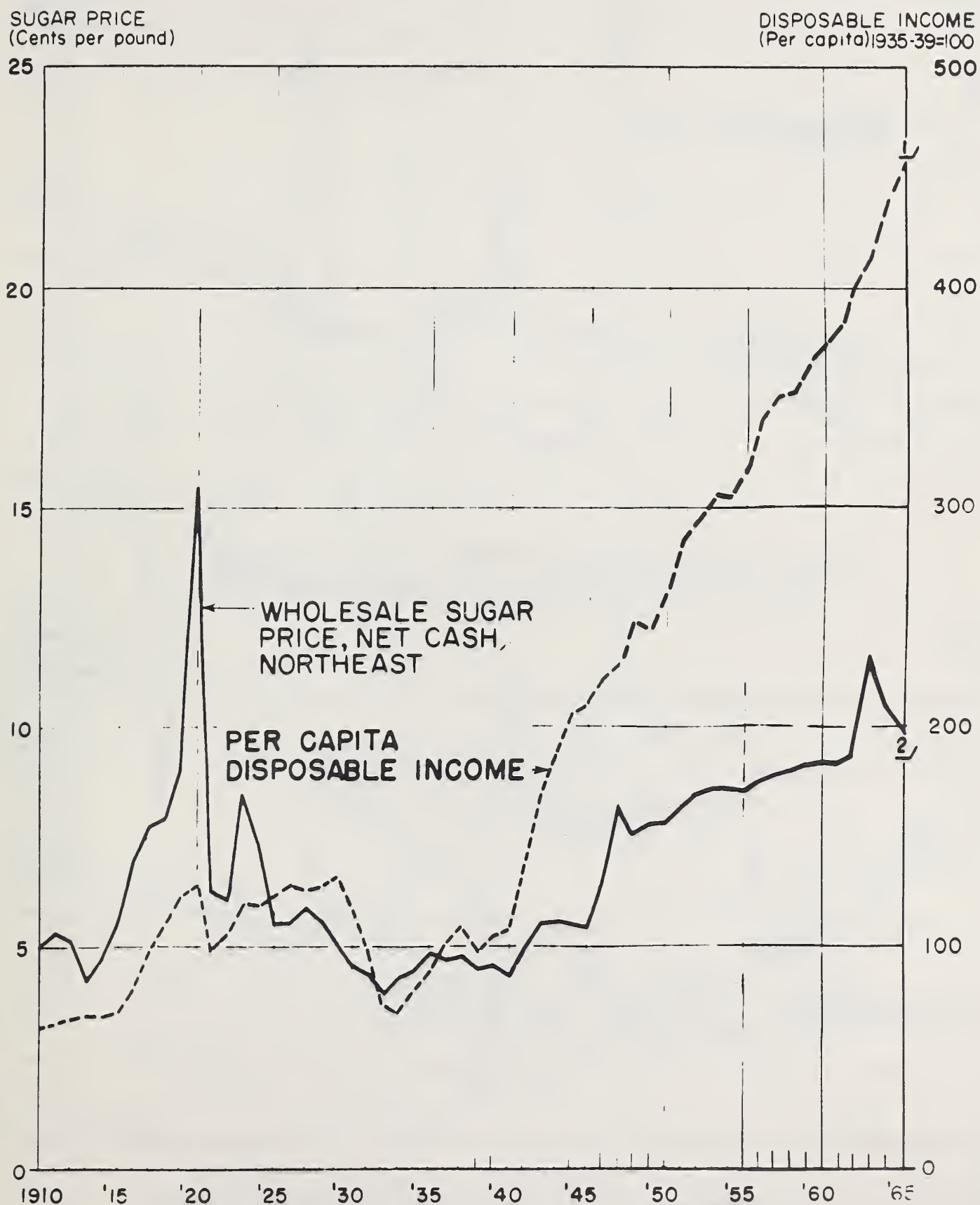


FIGURE 5.

1/ Preliminary -- Annual rate for second quarter 1965.

2/ 1965 January to September.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES, AND INDEX OF ALL FOOD PRICES, AT WHOLESALE IN THE UNITED STATES ANNUALLY, 1860 TO DATE.

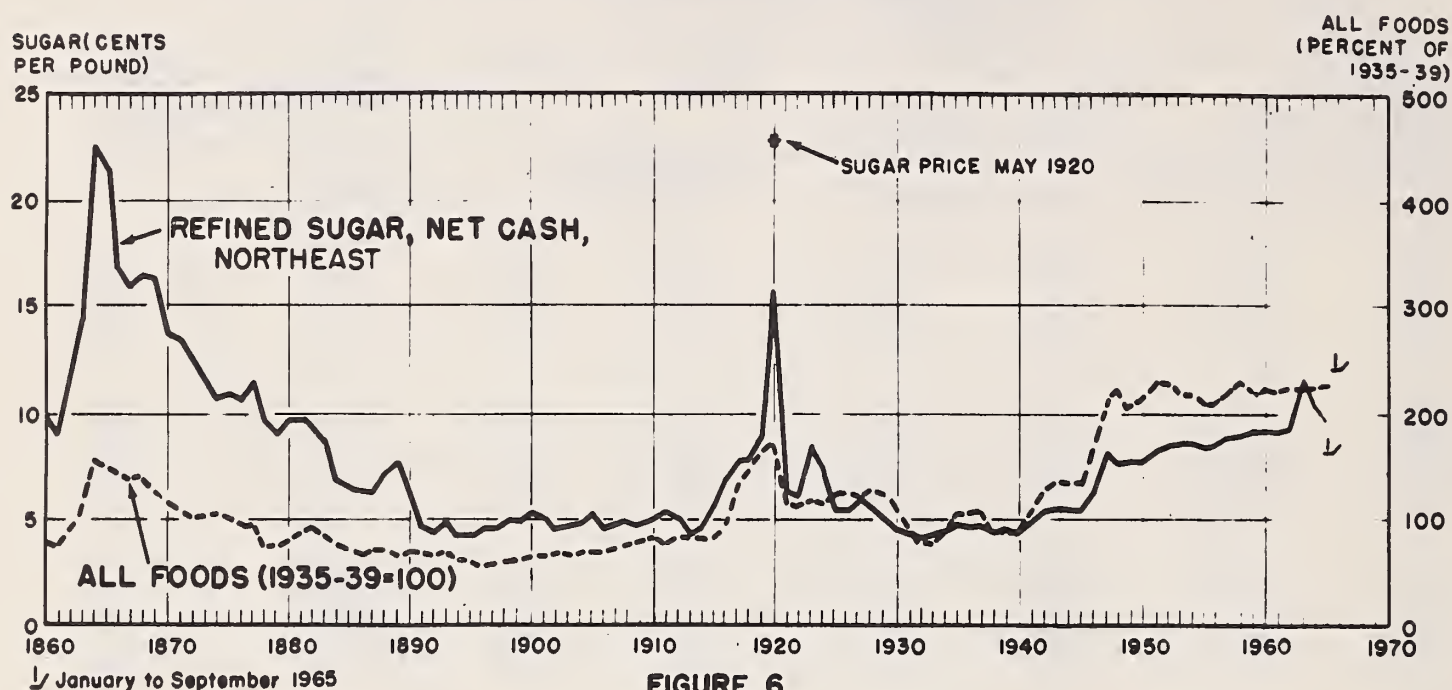


FIGURE 6

PRICE OF SUGAR IN RELATION TO PRICES OF ALL FOODS AND PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR 1860 TO DATE

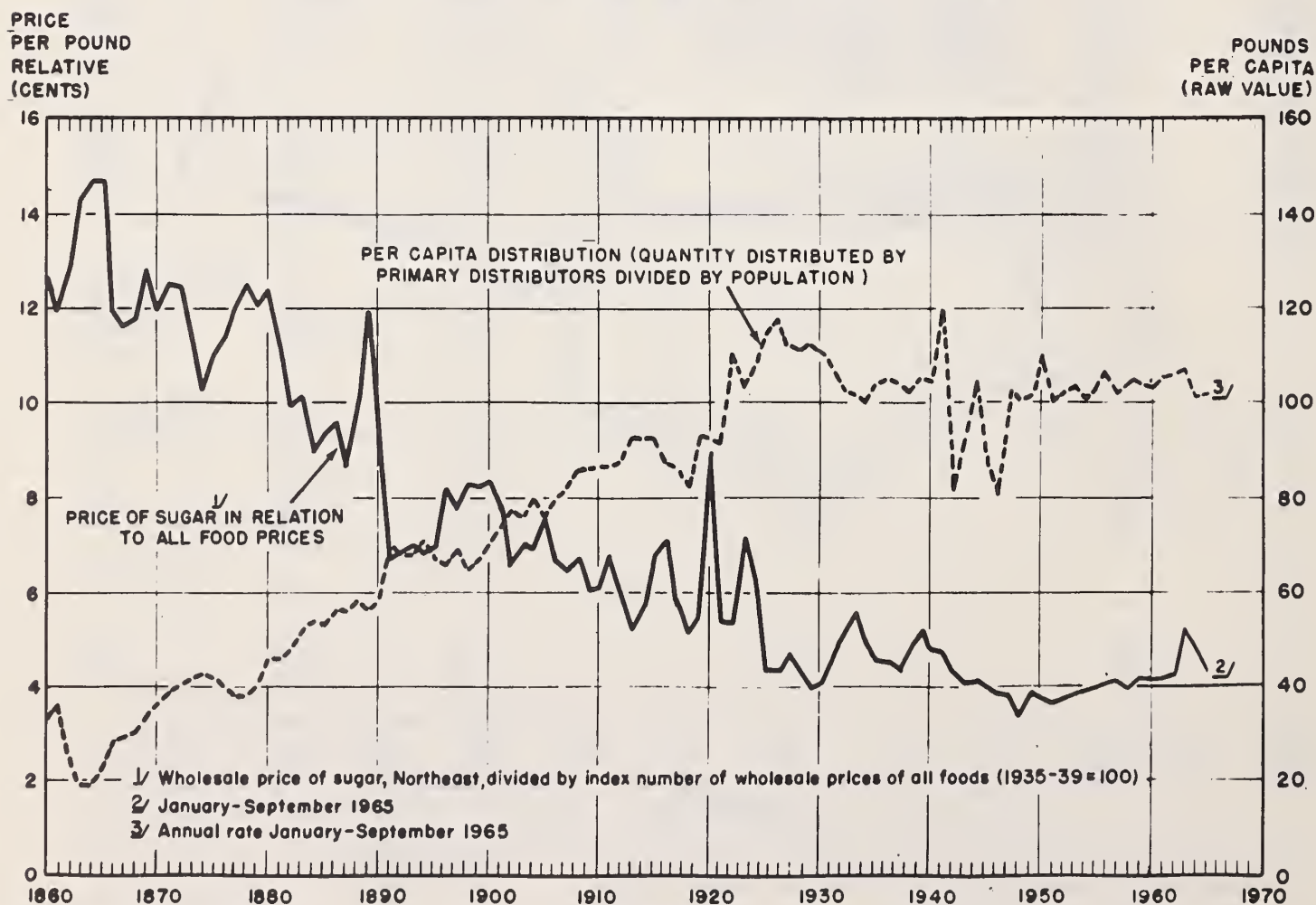


FIGURE 7

WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED INGREDIENTS IN SUGAR CONTAINING PRODUCTS

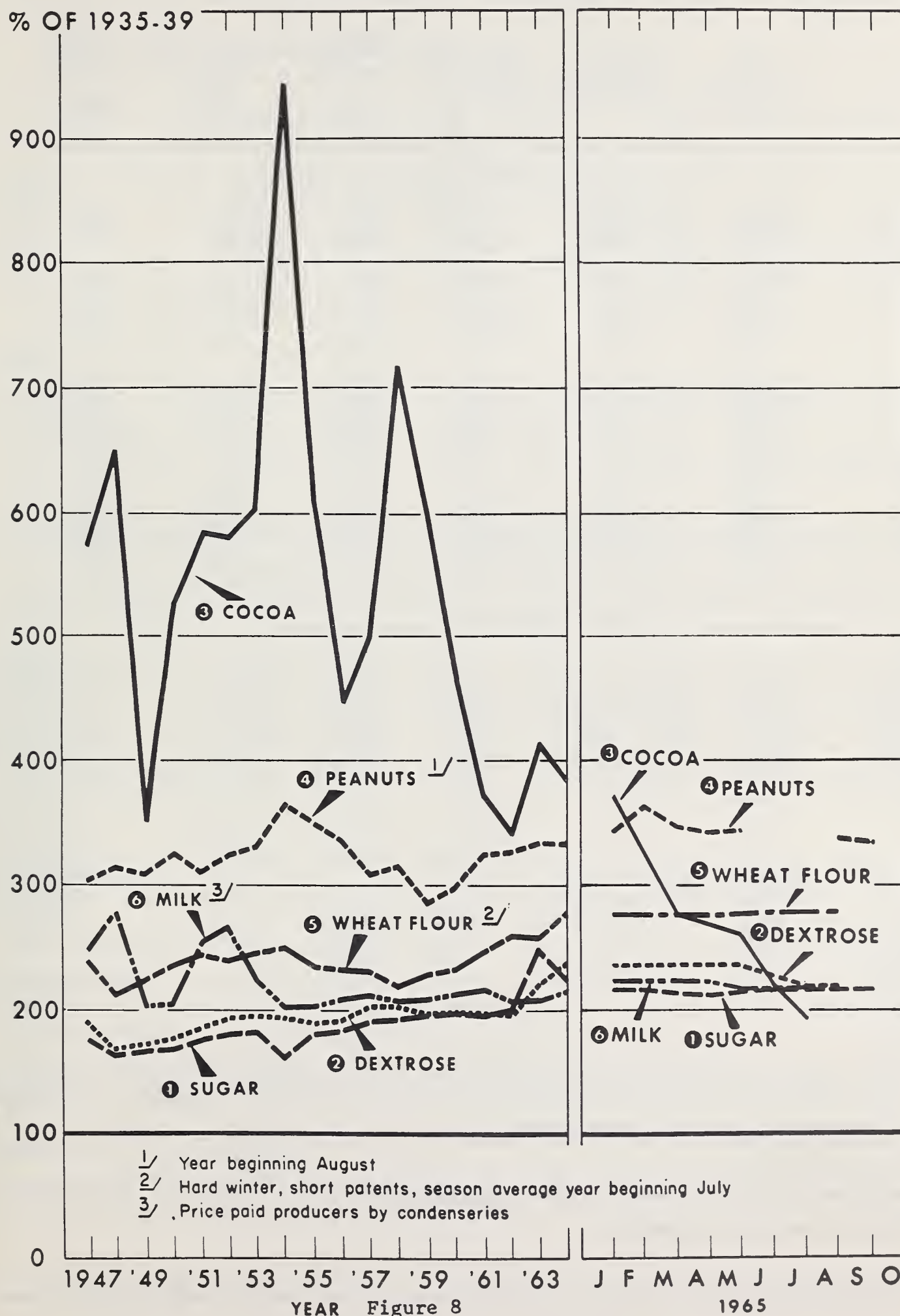


Table 17. Wholesale prices of selected ingredients in sugar containing products

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Year	:	Sugar	:	Dextrose	:	Cocoa beans	:
	:	refined	:	hydrate	:	average	:
	:	Northeast	:	New York <u>1/</u>	:	received	:
	:	gross	:		:	by	:
	:		:	New York	:	farmers	:
	:		:		:	<u>2/</u>	:
	:		:		:	<u>3/</u>	:
	:		:		:	<u>4/</u>	:

Index: 1935 - 39 = 100

1947	174.1	191.4	573.8	301.5	238.4	248.9
1948	163.0	169.7	652.5	313.4	211.3	280.6
1949	167.4	173.4	352.5	310.4	224.7	202.2
1950	168.0	176.0	527.9	325.4	236.3	206.5
1951	176.0	184.8	583.6	310.4	244.9	254.0
1952	181.0	193.6	580.3	325.4	240.4	269.1
1953	183.1	195.2	608.2	331.3	247.6	223.7
1954	163.1	194.4	945.9	364.2	251.7	202.9
1955	180.4	191.7	613.1	349.3	234.9	204.3
1956	184.2	193.3	445.9	334.3	232.5	210.1
1957	192.1	203.1	498.4	310.4	232.2	211.5
1958	194.7	203.4	719.7	316.4	221.6	207.2
1959	195.9	198.6	593.4	285.4	230.5	210.1
1960	198.0	198.6	468.9	298.5	234.9	215.1
1961	197.4	197.8	372.1	325.4	249.0	219.4
1962	201.6	196.5	341.0	328.4	261.0	209.4
1963	250.7	222.3	414.8	334.3	259.2	210.8
1964	224.3	237.7	383.6	334.3	276.0	217.3

1965Month

January	214.2	237.7	370.5	343.3	275.7	224.5
February	215.2	237.7	329.5	361.2	275.7	224.5
March	212.9	237.7	275.4	346.3	275.7	224.5
April	211.0	237.7	268.9	340.3	276.0	221.6
May	212.5	237.7	260.7	343.3	276.4	216.5
June	214.2	228.1	219.7		279.1	216.5
July	214.2	218.5	193.4		279.1	216.5
August	214.2	218.5		337.3	279.1	
September	214.2	218.5		334.3		
October						
November						
December						

1/ Beginning February 1962, prices quoted ex works.2/ Year beginning August.3/ Hard winter, short patents, season average year beginning July.4/ Price paid producers by condenseries.

Table 18.- Basic and adjusted sugar quotas 1959 to 1965

Area	Basic quotas - final						
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^{1/}
Short tons, raw value							
<u>Domestic</u>							
Domestic beet	2,043,480	2,267,301	2,177,773	2,795,769	2,990,127	2,698,590	2,650,000
Mainland cane	628,799	697,670	670,122	944,231	1,009,873	911,410	895,000
Hawaii	1,140,462	1,265,375	1,215,410	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,127,970
Puerto Rico	1,192,498	1,323,111	1,270,865	1,140,000	1,140,000	1,140,000	1,140,000
Virgin Islands	16,261	18,043	17,330	15,000	15,000	15,832	15,232
Total domestic areas	5,021,500	5,571,500	5,351,500	6,005,000	6,265,000	5,875,832	5,828,202
<u>Foreign</u>							
Basic quota	4,378,500	3,832,600	1,351,305	1,788,387 ^{2/}	2,509,342 ^{2/}	2,420,307 ^{2/}	3,471,798
Global quota	-	-	-	602,401	1,625,658	1,503,861	-
Non-quota purchase	-	995,900	3,297,195	1,604,212	-	-	-
Total foreign areas	4,378,500	4,828,500	4,648,500	3,995,000	4,135,000	3,924,168	3,471,798
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	9,400,000	10,400,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,400,000	9,800,000	9,300,000
Area	Adjusted quotas - final						
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^{1/}
Short tons, raw value							
<u>Domestic</u>							
Domestic beet	2,267,665	2,514,945	2,609,170	2,500,000	2,698,590	2,698,590	2,650,000
Mainland cane	697,783	773,873	715,000	795,000	1,009,873	911,410	895,000
Hawaii	977,970	940,444	1,030,000	1,080,000	1,070,000	1,110,000	1,127,970
Puerto Rico	969,875	893,620	980,000	890,000	870,000	915,000	815,000
Virgin Islands	12,405	8,618	17,330	11,000	15,000	15,832	5,232
Total domestic areas	4,925,698	5,131,500	5,351,500	5,276,000	5,663,463	5,650,832	5,493,202
<u>Foreign</u>							
Basic quota	4,474,302	3,832,600	1,351,305	1,706,343	2,497,434 ^{4/}	2,420,307	3,471,798
Deficit allocation ^{3/}	-	-	-	811,044	513,445 ^{4/}	225,000 ^{4/}	335,000
Global quota	-	-	-	602,401	1,725,658	1,503,861	-
Non-quota	-	1,435,900	3,297,195	1,604,212	-	-	-
Total foreign areas	4,474,302	5,268,500	4,648,500	4,724,000	4,736,537	4,149,168	3,806,798
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	9,400,000	10,400,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,400,000	9,800,000	9,300,000

^{1/} Basic quotas and adjusted quotas as of October 20, 1965.

^{2/} Includes allocations to Argentina of 10,000 tons in 1962 and 20,000 tons in 1963 and 1964 and allocations to the Dominican Republic of 65,000 tons in 1962 and 130,000 in 1963 and 1964 pursuant to Sec. 202(4)(B) of the Sugar Act.

^{3/} Prior to amendment of the Sugar Act in July 1962 deficits were allocated to specific countries and became a part of basic country quotas.

^{4/} Total deficits were 613,445 tons of which 100,000 tons were transferred to global quota and 503,861 short tons, raw value of global quota not allocated in 1964.

Table 19.- Final basic sugar quotas for foreign countries, 1959 to 1965

Area	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^{1/}
Short tons, raw value							
Philippines	980,000	980,000	980,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Cuba	3,119,655	2,419,655	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	10,000	20,000	20,000	68,367
Australia	0	0	0	16,534	43,339	40,366	200,307
Belgium	182	182	182	182	182	182	1,937
Brazil	0	0	0	74,694	195,793	182,363	237,118
British Honduras	0	0	0	4,104	10,758	974	4,505
British West Indies and British Guiana	84	84	84	37,447	98,050	91,325	130,874
Canada	631	631	631	316	0	0	0
China (Formosa)	3,624	4,218	3,980	16,441	38,114	35,499	72,436
Colombia	0	0	0	12,430	32,581	30,346	30,103
Costa Rica	3,616	4,202	3,968	12,215	27,048	25,193	37,393
Dominican Republic	81,457	130,957	111,157	191,834	336,243	322,096	413,256
Ecuador	0	0	0	10,319	27,048	25,193	53,037
El Salvador	0	0	0	4,221	11,065	10,306	18,575
Fiji Islands	0	0	0	4,104	10,758	10,020	48,823
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,103
French West Indies	0	0	0	12,430	32,581	30,346	46,014
Guatemala	0	0	0	8,325	21,823	20,326	37,635
Haiti	7,014	9,105	8,268	12,145	21,823	20,326	19,907
Hong Kong	3	3	3	2	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	8,325	21,823	20,326	103,919
Ireland	0	0	0	5,000	10,000	10,000	2,398
Malagasy Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,871
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,008
Mexico	64,809	115,809	95,409	118,734	206,243	192,096	418,341
Netherlands	3,731	4,427	4,149	1,970	0	0	0
Nicaragua	14,027	19,766	17,471	18,193	27,048	25,193	43,520
Panama	3,624	4,218	3,980	8,116	16,290	8,832	15,548
Paraguay	0	0	0	4,104	10,758	0	0
Peru	95,527	138,827	121,507	132,939	206,243	192,096	257,946
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,373
South Africa	0	0	0	8,325	21,823	20,326	103,862
Southern Rhodesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,542
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,648
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,574
United Kingdom	516	516	516	258	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0 ^{2/}	0	2,858
Not prorated	0	0	0	4,680 ^{2/}	11,908 ^{2/}	36,577 ^{2/}	0
Total	4,378,500	3,832,600	1,351,305	1,788,387 ^{2/}	2,509,342 ^{2/}	2,420,307 ^{2/}	3,471,798

^{1/} As of October 7, 1965. ^{2/} Withheld pursuant to Sec. 202(d) and (e) of the Sugar Act, 1962: Netherlands - 4,104, Canada - 316, United Kingdom 258 and Hong Kong - 2; 1963: Netherlands - 10,758, Canada - 631, United Kingdom - 516 and Hong Kong - 3; 1964: Netherlands - 10,020, Canada - 631, United Kingdom - 516, Hong Kong - 3, Paraguay - 10,020, Panama - 6,341 and British Honduras - 9,046.

^{3/} Includes allocations to Argentina of 10,000 tons in 1962 and 20,000 tons in 1963 and 1964 and allocation to the Dominican Republic of 65,000 tons in 1962 and 130,000 in 1963 and 1964 pursuant to Sec. 202(4) (B) of the Sugar Act.

Table 20.- Final adjusted sugar quotas for foreign countries, 1959 to 1965, and total permitted entries of non-quota purchase sugar for 1960, 1961 and January-June 1962 and global quota and deficit assignments, July 1962 to date

Item	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^{1/}
Short tons, raw value							
Philippines	980,000	1,156,426	1,470,731	1,267,401	1,247,618	1,219,790	1,155,216
Cuba	3,215,457	2,419,655	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	10,000	229,701	20,000	68,367
Australia	0	0	90,000	148,483	223,706	215,098	200,307
Belgium	182	660	1,635	1,863	7,547	182	1,937
Brazil	0	100,347	306,474	408,621	477,489	182,363	268,010
British Honduras	0	0	0	0	10,758	5,988	5,092
British Guiana	84	84	84)				
British West Indies and British Guiana	0	92,765	265,923)	183,039	141,630	142,524	147,924
Canada	631	2,288	1,897	3,654	0	0	0
China (Formosa)	3,624	10,476	170,028	120,952	71,269	82,613	72,436
Colombia	0	0	46,000	66,454	77,611	30,346	34,025
Costa Rica	3,616	10,469	30,250	28,509	40,637	58,119	42,264
Dominican Republic	81,457	452,814	333,880	863,439	605,103	402,822	467,095
Ecuador	0	0	36,000	73,008	57,805	58,039	59,947
El Salvador	0	6,000	12,000	19,471	19,659	20,551	20,995
Fiji Islands	0	0	0	15,793	48,704	54,556	48,823
France	0	0	0	0	22,935	845	6,103
French West Indies	0	0	75,000	43,960	94,297	34,290	52,009
Guatemala	0	6,000	17,000	34,634	51,050	45,023	42,538
Haiti	7,014	35,672	45,273	37,083	40,540	20,326	22,500
Hong Kong	3	11	30	43	0	0	0
India	0	0	175,000	146,540	119,461	110,553	103,919
Ireland	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,398
Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	0	0	0	0	0	11,559	7,871
Mauritius	0	0	0	13,475	66,605	0	16,008
Mexico	64,809	400,437	685,000	420,225	387,041	479,425	472,842
Netherlands	3,731	10,556	10,000	7,319	0	0	0
Nicaragua	14,027	41,766	43,368	60,823	42,224	50,454	49,190
Panama	3,624	10,476	10,000	5,059	16,524	19,216	17,574
Paraguay	0	0	5,000	4,104	10,758	0	0
Peru	95,527	273,827	636,377	566,289	414,224	234,391	291,551
Reunion	0	0	0	0	9,893	0	2,373
South Africa	0	0	0	93,097	132,272	119,960	103,862
Southern Rhodesia	0	0	0	0	10,589	10,260	9,542
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,648
Turkey	0	0	0	65,012	6,578	0	1,574
United Kingdom	516	1,871	1,550	1,742	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	11,907	0	2,858
West Germany	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unallocated	0	235,900	180,000	3,908	30,402	509,875	0
Total	4,474,302	5,268,500	4,648,500	4,724,000	4,736,537	4,149,168	3,806,798

^{1/} As of October 22, 1965.

Table 21.-Number of production workers, hourly earnings of production workers, total wages and salaries, value added by manufacture, and ratio of wages and salaries to value added by manufacture in the domestic sugar industry (continental and offshore) including farms.

Group	Year	Production workers		Wages and salaries total	Value added by manufacture ^{3/}	Ratio of wages and salaries to value added by manufacture
		Employees	Average			
		total	earnings			
		number ^{1/}	per hour ^{2/}			
		Thousands	Dollars	Millions of dollars		Percent
Farms ^{4/}	1954	292.0	0.69	180.1	430.6	41.8
	1955	261.8	0.68	161.2	410.6	39.3
	1956	259.2	0.72	161.1	440.6	36.6
	1957	258.0	0.78	169.2	449.1	37.7
	1958	251.4	0.78	156.2	423.0	36.9
	1959	228.5	0.80	167.5	460.0	36.4
	1960	218.5	0.84	166.3	463.4	35.9
	1961	233.1	0.87	177.0	512.8	34.5
	1962	230.8	0.93	179.6	556.9	32.2
	1963	235.6	1.04	221.9	719.0	30.9
Raw cane mills ^{4/}	1954	24.1	1.14	38.3	92.7	41.3
	1955	25.1	1.16	45.3	88.4	51.2
	1956	22.8	1.20	45.6	92.8	49.1
	1957	22.6	1.32	45.9	87.8	52.3
	1958	21.7	1.35	42.4	77.9	54.4
	1959	19.7	1.42	46.7	94.0	49.7
	1960	19.7	1.50	45.2	95.3	47.4
	1961	19.9	1.58	49.1	113.3	43.3
	1962	21.7	1.67	50.2	125.7	39.9
	1963	22.0	1.70	57.8	174.7	33.1
Cane sugar refiners	1954	16.1	1.93	66.4	139.0	47.8
	1955	15.5	2.09	70.7	145.3	48.7
	1956	15.4	2.21	75.5	176.5	42.8
	1957	14.6	2.36	79.0	176.0	44.9
	1958	14.1	2.50	84.0	184.8	45.5
	1959	14.0	2.67	88.7	189.2	46.9
	1960	14.1	2.82	92.0	225.2	40.9
	1961	15.7	2.97	89.0	211.4	42.1
	1962	14.7	3.07	89.0	234.0	38.0
	1963	14.1	3.24	90.7	254.5	35.6
Beet sugar processors	1954	23.0	1.75	42.5	96.4 ^{5/}	44.1
	1955	21.4	1.76 ^{5/}	39.5 ^{5/}	94.7 ^{5/}	41.7
	1956	21.8	1.83 ^{5/}	40.0 ^{5/}	116.1 ^{5/}	34.5
	1957	21.5	1.88 ^{5/}	45.8 ^{5/}	128.1 ^{5/}	35.8
	1958	22.4	1.97	49.2	130.4	37.7
	1959	22.0	2.03	50.0	131.7	38.0
	1960	21.2	2.14	52.9	154.3	34.3
	1961	25.6	2.20	55.2	144.4	38.2
	1962	25.4	2.26	55.3	166.9	33.1
	1963	25.7	2.38	59.6	198.7	30.0

^{1/} Estimates - approximate peak number of employees. Data for farms include hired workers, farm operators and unpaid family workers. Data for processing include production workers only. ^{2/} Data for farms do not include payments in kind such as housing, garden plots, etc. ^{3/} For farms, value added by manufacture is total crop value including processor payments and allowances and government payments. For all of the other groups, value added by manufacture is calculated by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies and containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work from total value of shipments except for raw cane mills the total returns from sales of sugar and net returns from molasses and bagasse, where applicable, are used.

^{4/} Crop years.

^{5/} Estimated.

Table 22.-Number of employees and hourly earnings of production workers in specified food industries in the United States ^{1/}

Industry group ^{2/}	Year	Number of employees ^{3/}			Earnings per hour production workers
		Total	Production workers	Salaried employees	
		Thousands			Dollars
Grain mill and bakery products	1954	302.6	187.9	114.7	1.64
	1955	306.7	189.2	117.5	1.69
	1956	315.4	193.6	121.8	1.77
	1957	315.0	189.0	126.0	1.87
	1958	313.2	188.7	124.5	1.94
	1959	315.9	189.1	126.8	2.03
	1960	315.9	186.7	129.3	2.10
	1961	309.9	182.9	127.0	2.16
	1962	308.7	179.9	128.9	2.26
	1963	293.1	173.8	119.3	2.41
Confectionery and related products	1954	80.4	65.9	14.5	1.40
	1955	81.5	65.4	16.1	1.44
	1956	82.0	64.9	17.1	1.52
	1957	80.0	64.0	16.0	1.60
	1958	80.4	64.8	15.6	1.68
	1959	78.6	62.8	15.8	1.73
	1960	78.7	62.6	16.1	1.80
	1961	79.9	63.7	16.2	1.87
	1962	80.2	63.8	16.4	1.92
	1963	78.0	63.7	14.3	1.99
Dairy products	1954	49.8	31.9	17.9	1.54
	1955	49.5	32.8	16.7	1.56
	1956	49.2	32.4	16.8	1.67
	1957	49.0	33.0	16.0	1.82
	1958	48.2	29.4	18.8	1.95
	1959	47.4	29.4	18.1	2.01
	1960	48.8	28.3	20.5	2.10
	1961	46.9	27.1	19.8	2.14
	1962	44.8	25.8	19.0	2.22
	1963	41.6	25.0	16.7	2.41
Bottled soft drinks	1954	91.6	41.6	50.0	1.36
	1955	92.3	42.6	49.7	1.38
	1956	94.5	42.5	52.0	1.44
	1957	95.0	42.0	53.0	1.49
	1958	97.1	39.5	57.6	1.64
	1959	100.0	40.2	59.8	1.62
	1960	103.3	41.1	62.2	1.61
	1961	104.0	40.9	63.2	1.67
	1962	105.4	41.4	64.0	1.70
	1963	106.8	40.6	66.2	1.88
Canning, preserving, and freezing	1954	170.2	148.6	21.6	1.33
	1955	177.2	155.1	22.1	1.37
	1956	182.7	159.2	23.5	1.49
	1957	186.0	151.0	35.0	1.49
	1958	175.0	152.2	22.8	1.51
	1959	176.4	153.6	22.8	1.56
	1960	178.0	155.0	23.0	1.60
	1961	182.7	160.0	22.8	1.65
	1962	180.1	157.4	22.7	1.73
	1963	182.2	158.6	23.6	1.82
Flavorings	1954	10.5	6.5	4.0	1.64
	1955	10.2	6.2	4.0	1.70
	1956	10.2	6.1	4.1	1.75
	1957	10.0	6.0	4.0	1.75
	1958	9.3	5.3	4.0	2.13
	1959	9.7	5.5	4.2	2.04
	1960	10.4	5.8	4.6	1.92
	1961	9.5	5.4	4.1	2.11
	1962	9.6	5.4	4.1	2.16
	1963	9.0	4.9	4.1	2.45

^{1/} 1963 preliminary - 1958-62 revised. ^{2/} Industries included in this tabulation are: For grain mill and bakery products: (a) cereal preparations, (b) bread and other bakery products, (c) biscuits, crackers, and pretzels. For confectionery and related products: (a) confectionery products, (b) chocolate and cocoa products, (c) chewing gum. For dairy products: (a) concentrated milk, (b) ice cream and ices. For canning, preserving, and freezing: (a) canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, (b) pickles and sauces, (c) frozen foods.

^{3/} Average of pay periods ending nearest to the 15th of March, May, August, and November.

Source: Computed from data of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 23.-Wages, salaries, value added by manufacture, and ratio of wages and salaries to value added by manufacture in specified food industries in the U. S. 1/

Industry group ^{2/}	Year	Wages and salaries			: Value	:Ratio wages &
		Total	Wages	Salaries	: added by	:sals. to value
					:manufacture	:add'd by manuf.
Millions of dollars					Percent	
Grain mill and bakery products	1954	1,175.4	625.6	549.8	2,149.5	54.7
	1955	1,238.8	650.1	588.7	2,279.9	54.3
	1956	1,311.3	686.5	624.8	2,445.4	53.6
	1957	1,359.0	702.0	657.0	2,577.0	52.7
	1958	1,399.8	741.5	658.3	2,886.2	48.5
	1959	1,471.2	779.4	691.8	3,033.5	48.5
	1960	1,531.4	809.6	721.8	3,114.2	49.2
	1961	1,543.7	816.1	727.6	3,160.5	48.8
	1962	1,602.9	839.8	763.2 ¹	3,277.5	48.9
1963	1,592.8	856.3	736.5	3,390.6	47.0	
Confectionery and related products	1954	255.0	181.1	73.9	596.2	42.8
	1955	264.9	184.3	80.6	640.0	41.4
	1956	280.0	194.6	85.4	658.3	42.5
	1957	286.0	199.0	87.0	714.0	40.1
	1958	300.7	210.7	90.0	752.4	39.9
	1959	310.2	215.1	95.2	785.6	39.5
	1960	323.3	223.5	99.8	842.3	38.4
	1961	340.8	237.2	103.7	880.6	38.7
	1962	353.3	243.9	109.4	904.3	39.1
1963	349.8	246.5	103.3	953.8	36.7	
Dairy products	1954	184.7	103.5	81.2	498.5	37.1
	1955	189.8	108.8	81.0	488.9	38.8
	1956	196.5	111.3	85.2	493.7	39.8
	1957	228.0	118.0	110.0	527.0	43.3
	1958	215.4	119.0	96.4	597.4	36.1
	1959	221.6	122.9	98.7	626.7	35.4
	1960	235.5	123.1	112.4	699.9	33.7
	1961	235.6	120.6	115.0	692.8	34.0
	1962	235.1	121.1	114.0	681.1	34.5
1963	225.0	126.0	99.0	667.5	33.7	
Bottled soft drinks	1954	319.9	109.5	210.4	635.0	50.4
	1955	339.3	113.4	225.9	667.5	50.8
	1956	359.1	119.7	239.4	722.5	49.7
	1957	379.0	125.0	254.0	767.0	49.4
	1958	405.6	131.4	274.2	862.5	47.0
	1959	433.6	135.8	297.8	954.0	45.4
	1960	465.4	144.3	321.2	1,006.0	46.3
	1961	485.4	149.2	336.2	1,060.8	45.8
	1962	515.3	158.3	357.0	1,127.8	45.7
1963	537.3	162.9	374.4	1,213.9	44.3	
Canning, preserving and freezing	1954	503.1	386.0	117.1	1,174.6	42.8
	1955	527.5	406.1	121.4	1,247.4	42.3
	1956	591.6	460.0	131.6	1,386.5	42.7
	1957	579.0	439.0	140.0	1,374.0	42.1
	1958	565.9	437.0	128.9	1,413.8	40.0
	1959	603.8	464.2	139.6	1,495.5	40.4
	1960	640.1	488.5	151.6	1,709.1	37.5
	1961	668.8	509.1	159.7	1,744.1	38.3
	1962	695.5	536.3	159.2	1,768.3	39.3
1963	709.8	547.3	162.5	1,933.5	36.7	
Flavorings	1954	45.1	20.3	24.8	219.4	20.5
	1955	44.4	20.4	24.0	241.9	18.4
	1956	46.5	20.9	25.6	264.3	17.6
	1957	47.0	21.0	26.0	270.0	17.4
	1958	47.5	22.0	25.5	249.4	19.1
	1959	54.4	24.2	30.2	302.9	17.9
	1960	56.5	25.1	31.4	332.1	17.0
	1961	53.5	23.5	30.0	335.0	16.0
	1962	56.3	24.6	31.7	374.1	15.1
1963	56.1	24.9	31.3	393.6	14.3	

^{1/} 1963 preliminary - 1958-62 revised.^{2/} Industries included in this tabulation are: For grain mill and bakery products; (a) cereal preparations, (b) bread and other bakery products, (c) biscuits, crackers, and pretzels. For confectionery and related products: (a) confectionery products, (b) chocolate and cocoa products, (c) chewing gum. For dairy products: (a) concentrated milk, (b) ice cream and ices. For canning, preserving and freezing: (a) canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, (b) pickles and sauces, (c) frozen foods.

Source: Computed from data of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 24.- Production of sweetener containing products
Index: 1957-59 = 100

Calendar year or month	Bakery products	Confec- tionery	Ice cream and dairy products	Beverages	Canned, bottled and frozen foods	Other foods not else- where classified	Combined average
	(28.6%) $\frac{1}{2}$	(24.1%) $\frac{1}{2}$	(8.1%) $\frac{1}{2}$	(20.4%) $\frac{1}{2}$	(12.7%) $\frac{1}{2}$	(6.1%) $\frac{1}{2}$	(100.0%)
1957	98.7	99.3	97.0	97.2	91.1	94.6	97.1
1958	99.6	99.6	98.6	97.1	101.5	100.0	99.2
1959	101.7	101.0	104.2	105.9	108.2	105.3	103.5
1960	105.2	103.9	106.5	105.1	116.1	107.1	106.4
1961	107.3	111.8	108.4	109.1	125.5	109.3	111.2
1962	110.5	112.2	110.9	118.8	137.2	113.1	116.1
1963	113.7	117.9	114.0	131.0	138.9	115.5	121.5
1964	115.9	120.5	117.1	138.5	142.9	118.4	125.3 $\frac{2}{2}$
1965							
<u>1961</u>							
January	104.5	110.3	77.3	84.6	84.5	103.5	97.0
February	106.5	121.7	87.8	90.9	84.2	104.3	102.5
March	104.3	100.3	101.9	98.7	87.3	101.9	99.7
April	102.9	106.5	109.4	104.1	89.3	100.8	102.6
May	104.8	94.3	123.7	109.9	95.1	104.9	103.6
June	108.5	90.9	144.4	132.1	110.6	112.7	112.5
July	110.2	78.8	141.8	134.9	137.3	114.1	113.9
August	109.9	98.8	137.5	132.5	203.0	112.9	126.0
September	108.1	165.4	118.4	119.6	216.8	114.9	139.2
October	109.4	149.8	96.1	102.8	167.8	118.4	124.6
November	109.5	125.3	83.5	95.0	126.7	113.2	110.6
December	108.9	99.6	79.2	103.7	103.5	110.2	102.5
<u>1962</u>							
January	105.5	108.6	78.6	91.5	94.4	106.8	99.8
February	108.1	120.4	94.2	99.3	92.1	107.9	106.1
March	107.8	116.5	100.3	100.3	92.4	110.0	105.9
April	106.9	99.8	116.2	115.8	104.7	110.3	107.6
May	107.4	81.1	128.7	139.3	107.3	111.3	109.5
June	111.1	91.1	144.7	145.3	124.3	113.8	117.8
July	111.1	81.1	145.0	148.0	171.5	114.1	121.9
August	112.7	108.6	138.8	148.9	216.6	116.0	134.5
September	114.9	175.0	120.0	118.4	239.8	118.1	146.5
October	114.0	146.5	96.5	110.6	172.2	119.0	127.4
November	114.6	123.3	87.6	99.6	123.5	116.3	112.6
December	111.8	93.9	80.1	109.0	107.5	113.7	103.9
<u>1963</u>							
January	108.4	112.1	81.7	93.6	99.0	109.6	102.9
February	110.3	126.9	92.7	104.5	94.5	110.5	109.7
March	112.3	121.1	105.9	116.3	101.1	110.4	113.1
April	110.2	98.7	119.4	131.6	98.5	109.9	111.0
May	112.6	97.5	130.2	140.1	106.1	112.2	115.1
June	116.4	108.0	153.2	166.7	125.6	114.9	128.6
July	115.8	81.4	148.7	171.3	158.4	116.7	126.9
August	116.6	106.4	144.4	162.0	221.3	117.4	138.9
September	115.3	182.3	118.6	130.7	232.6	120.6	150.0
October	116.7	143.5	103.4	127.9	186.5	124.8	133.6
November	115.6	132.0	88.1	107.9	129.9	121.1	117.8
December	114.0	105.3	81.3	118.8	113.3	117.4	110.3

Table 25.- Production of sweetener containing products (cont'd)
Index: 1957-59 = 100

Calendar year or month	Bakery products	Confec- tionery	Ice cream and dairy products	Beverages	Canned, bottled and frozen foods	Other foods not else- where classified	Combined average
	(28.6%) 1/	(24.1%) 1/	(8.1%) 1/	(20.4%) 1/	(12.7%) 1/	(6.1%) 1/	(100.0%)

1964

January	112.6	119.2	85.7	108.5	103.3	113.3	110.0
February	113.4	130.4	98.7	109.9	100.2	115.9	114.1
March	112.3	107.8	109.1	123.0	99.9	114.4	111.7
April	112.5	108.1	118.2	133.0	110.4	114.1	115.9
May	115.8	101.2	138.3	156.2	114.8	116.8	122.3
June	123.1	98.9	152.4	172.9	123.1	118.6	129.5
July	110.6	81.3	154.9	175.6	161.0	118.0	127.2
August	117.8	118.1	146.7	163.0	221.8	119.6	142.8
September	120.0	177.7	122.7	144.6	228.5	123.8	153.2
October	120.3	166.0	102.1	122.1	184.4	124.8	138.6
November	118.3	135.4	94.4	124.9	140.7	121.9	124.9
December	113.7	101.9	85.3	127.7	127.1	119.9	113.5

1965

January	112.5	120.1	92.6	111.7	115.1	116.7	113.1
February	111.2	129.6	100.5	113.1	114.5	117.5	116.0
March	113.8	120.1	108.6	126.6	115.4	118.0	118.0
April	113.0	111.1	123.5	136.8	115.0	116.3	118.7
May	115.1	103.3	142.0	160.6	123.7	119.1	125.1
June	121.0	108.1	152.6	178.0	136.6	123.2	134.2
July	116.9	85.4	158.2	180.2	184.6	123.7	134.6
August	116.8	117.2	152.0		240.7	124.6	
September							
October							
November							
December							

1/ The figures in parenthesis () under column heading are the approximate percentage weights in the combined average.

2/ Revised.

Source: Applicable Federal Reserve Board group and sub-group indexes were arranged as nearly as practicable to match as to content sugar deliveries by types of buyers shown in Sugar Reports and then weighted proportionately by the sugar used and corn sweetener deliveries in 1958. The 1965 monthly data for beverages were computed from other data on total beverage production minus production of alcoholic beverages. (See Sugar Reports No. 156, May 1965, pages 5 to 13 for composition of groups).

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
September 14, 1965	Announced the allocation to the Dominican Republic of 31,769 tons, raw value, of the 135,588 tons of sugar quota deficits previously assigned to the Western Hemisphere countries.
September 21, 1965	Announced revised allotments to domestic beet sugar processors, totaling 49,532,710 hundred-weight, refined sugar, equivalent to the quota of 2,650,000 short tons, raw value. The revised allotments are based on final data which only recently became available. Previous allotments were based in part on estimated data and were limited to 90 percent of the quota. (See September 25, 1965 Federal Register).
October 1, 1965	A local producing area (the Island of St. Croix) designated in the Virgin Islands as eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments on the 1965 sugarcane crop. (See October 1, 1965 Federal Register).
October 2, 1965	Provides the method for determining and establishing amounts of sugar commercially recoverable from 1965 crop sugarbeets. (See October 2, 1965 Federal Register).
October 5, 1965	Announced public hearings to be held during November on fair prices for the 1965-66 crop of sugarcane in Puerto Rico, and fair wages for the 1966 calendar year and fair prices for the 1966 crop in the Virgin Islands.

Places, dates, and local time of hearings are:

At San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the Conference Room of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Office, Segarra Building, Nov. 5, 1965, at 9:30 a.m.

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
October 5, 1965 (cont'd)	At Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, in the District Court Room of the Government House, Nov. 8, 1965, at 9:30 a.m. USDA requests that all interested persons appear at the hearing to present views and pertinent data. (See October 8, 1965 Federal Register).
October 8, 1965	Declared a further deficit in 1965 sugar quotas of 135,000 short tons, raw value. Earlier in the year a 200,000 tons deficit had been declared for Puerto Rico which was announced Aug. 13, 1965. (Press Release USDA 2534-65). Today's determination reflects a total deficit of 325,000 tons in the quota for Puerto Rico and 10,000 tons in the quota for the Virgin Islands, 200,000 tons of which have already been allocated. Additional deficit quantities of 40,804 short tons, raw value, by today's action are prorated to the Republic of the Philippines, and 94,196 short tons, raw value, to Western Hemisphere countries, as a group, named in Section 202(c)(3)(A) of the Sugar Act. (See October 13, 1965 Federal Register).
October 15, 1965	Determination of sugar commercially recoverable Mainland cane area, 1965 crop. (See October 15, 1965 Federal Register).
October 15, 1965	The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committees of six states issued bases and procedures for establishing proportionate share areas and/or farm proportionate shares for the 1965 crop of sugarbeets. (See October 15, 1965 Federal Register).
October 16, 1965	The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committees of nine states issued bases and procedures for establishing proportionate share areas and/or farm proportionate shares for the 1965 crop of sugarbeets. (See October 16, 1965 Federal Register).

Date announcedNature of action

October 18,
1965

Announced a determination of "fair and reasonable" wage rates for workers employed in production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana, effective Nov. 1, 1965 which increases the wage rates established by the prior determination 5 cents per hour for all classes of workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana. This increase results in minimum wage rates ranging from 90 cents per hour for unskilled workers to \$1.10 per hour for operators of mechanical harvesters and loaders. (See October 22, 1965 Federal Register)

October 18,
1965

Announced the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1965 crop of Louisiana sugarcane which reduces the basic price per ton of standard sugarcane from \$1.06 to \$1.05 for each one-cent per pound of the average price of raw sugar, and provides for the first time a "delivered average price" basis for determining the price of raw sugar on which settlements with growers are based. (See October 22, 1965 Federal Register).

October 19,
1965

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committees of three states issued bases and procedures for establishing proportionate share areas and/or farm proportionate shares for the 1965 crop of sugarbeets. (See October 19, 1965 Federal Register).

October 22,
1965

The Michigan Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committee issued bases and procedures for establishing proportionate share areas and/or farm proportionate shares for the 1965 crop of sugarbeets in Michigan. (See October 22, 1965 Federal Register).

Date announcedNature of action

October 26,
1965

Amends the Determination of Proportionate Shares for the Mainland cane area 1965 crop to provide there is no longer any necessity for reducing the proportionate shares for farms which received acreage from the 10,000 acre reserve. (See October 26, 1965 Federal Register).

October 26,
1965

Announced determination of "fair and reasonable" wage rates for workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Florida, effective Dec. 1, 1965.

The determination increases wage rates established by the prior determination 10 cents per hour -- to \$1.45 an hour for tractor drivers and operators of mechanical harvesting or loading equipment, and \$1.25 an hour for all other workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Florida. In addition, the determination provides that youths 14 to 16 years of age (maximum employment is 8 hours a day for these workers) and handicapped workers whose productive capacity is impaired, as certified to by the Florida State Employment Service, may be employed at rates not less than 75 percent of the basic minimum rates. (See October 29, 1965 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. September 1965 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 1,006,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up about 10,000 tons from August 1965 and up 35,000 tons from September 1964. January-September 1965 deliveries 7,565,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 308,000 tons from January-September 1964. Final data for August 1965 deliveries 996,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary as 1,005,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks October 2, 1965 were 1,274,890 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 310,000 tons from a year ago, and down 383,000 tons from end August 1965. During September refiners' stocks decreased by 154,000 tons, beet processors' stocks by 203,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks by 20,000 tons and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks about 7,000 tons.

3. Charges to 1965 quotas through September 30, 1965 were 8,105,859 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 1,194,240 tons to be supplied within the 9,300,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-August deliveries, 1965 as compared to 1964 were up in 3 of the 5 regions: Increases -- North Central 9.6 percent, South 5.9 percent and West 2.1 percent: Decreases -- New England down 3.0 percent and Middle Atlantic down 2.0 percent.

5. August 1965 distribution of corn sweeteners by corn refiners - the equivalent of 189,000 short tons, raw value, up 43,000 tons from July 1965 and up 18,000 tons from August 1964. Corn sirup distribution August 1965 - 142,000 tons, up 38,000 tons from July 1965 and up 13,000 tons from August 1964. Distribution of dextrose-August 1965 - 47,000 tons, up 5,000 tons from July 1965 and August 1964.

Table 26. - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-August 1965

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1965	1,696,231	24,654	151,323	597,834 ^{2/}	230,395 ^{2/}	2,700,437
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	136,002	0	0	2,658	138,660
b. Produced from beets or cane	1,132,919	0	392,001	3,729	0)	
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	412,945	0	0)	1,115,704 ^{3/}
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	4,394,215 ^{4/}	0)	
Less raws melted	0	0	0	4,564,493	0)	-170,278 ^{5/}
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	4,528,801	4,528,801
e. Adjustments	+43	0	-1,285	-2,022	-9,542	-12,806
f. Sub-total	1,132,962	136,002	-22,229	-168,571	4,521,917	5,600,081
3. Net total supply	2,829,193	160,656	129,094	429,263	4,752,312	8,300,518
DISPOSITION						
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	1,971,142	124,248	43,886	9,188	4,410,553	6,559,017
b. Export	0	767	0	0	59,114	59,881
c. Livestock feed and distillation of alcohol	3	16,037	0	0	7,538	23,578
d. Sub-total	1,971,145	141,052	43,886	9,188	4,477,205	6,642,476
5. Inventory August 31, 1965	858,048	19,604	85,208	420,075 ^{6/}	275,107 ^{6/}	1,658,042
Total distribution and inventory	2,829,193	160,656	129,094	429,263	4,752,312	8,300,518

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 97,872; Refined, 20,763; Total, 118,635.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 412,161 tons received from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 4,391; Refined, 6,518; Total, 10,909.

Table 27.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-August 1965 and 1964

Item	: 1965	: 1964	: Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Continental United States</u>			
Refiners' raw	9,188	6,416	+2,772
Refiners' refined	4,477,205	4,312,675	+164,530
Sub-total	4,486,393	4,319,091	+167,302
Beet processors' refined	1,971,145	1,807,549	+163,596
Importers' direct consumption	141,052	137,928	+3,124
Mainland sugarcane processors'	43,886	31,415	+12,471
Total	6,642,476	6,295,983	+346,493
For: Export	59,881	8,860	+51,021
Livestock feed	23,578	866	+22,712
Continental consumption 1/	6,559,017	6,286,257	+272,760
Puerto Rico	79,000 ^{2/}	78,920	+80
Hawaii	33,000 ^{2/}	31,097	+1,903
1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad. 2/ Estimated			

Table 28.Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, August 31,1965 and 1964

Item	: 1965	: 1964	: Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	420,075	432,954	-12,879
Refiners' refined	275,107	302,850	-27,743
Sub-total 1/	695,182	735,804	-40,622
Beet processors' refined	858,048	455,449	+402,599
Importers' direct consumption	19,604	31,935	-12,331
Mainland sugarcane processors'	85,208	10,499	+74,709
Total	1,658,042	1,233,687	+424,355
1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1965 - Raws, 4,391; Refined, 6,518; Total,10,909; 1964 - Raws, 6,357; Refined, 2,061; Total, 8,418.			

Table 29.Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, September and January-September 1965 and 1964

Item	: 1965 1/	: 1964	
	: September	: Jan.-Sept.	: September : Jan.-Sept.
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners	660,801	5,147,194	641,542 4,960,633
Beet processors' refined	322,773	2,293,918	310,087 2,117,636
Importers' direct consumption	20,318	161,370	20,658 158,586
Mainland sugarcane processors'	2,000 ^{2/}	45,886	2,732 34,147
Total	1,005,892	7,648,368	975,019 7,271,002
For: Export	n.a.	59,881	3,120 11,980
Livestock feed	n.a.	23,578	951 1,817
Continental consumption ^{3/}	1,005,892	7,564,909	970,948 7,257,205
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.			

Table 30.Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, October 2,1965 and September 30, 1964

Item	: 1965 1/	: 1964	: Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	330,543	371,159	-40,616
Refiners' refined	211,125	259,198	-48,073
Sub-total	541,668	630,357	-88,689
Beet processors' refined	655,424	301,105	+354,319
Importers' direct consumption	12,798	29,647	-16,849
Mainland sugarcane processors	65,000 ^{2/}	3,439	+61,561
Total	1,274,890	964,548	+310,342

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated

Table 31.- Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-August 1965 and 1964

Item	1965	1964	Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	393,806	287,927	+105,879
Domestic beet	1,132,962	1,238,529	-105,567
Total	1,526,768	1,526,456	+312
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	71,465	43,900	+27,565
For direct-consumption	6,158	5,279	+879
Louisiana processor-refiners	75,111	92,573	-17,462
Florida sugarcane processors	414,749	267,671	+147,078
Sub-total	567,483	409,423	+158,060
Beet processors	1,971,142	1,806,805	+164,337
Total	2,538,625	2,216,228	+322,397

Table 32. Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply^{1/} January-August 1965 and 1964

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption		Total	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Short tons, raw value						
<u>Offshore</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Argentina	35,828	13,199			35,828	13,199
Australia	43,144	85,945			43,144	85,945
Belgium	1,589		4,342		5,931	
Brazil	146,196	28,809	1,778		147,974	28,809
British Honduras	4,311	6,006			4,311	6,006
British West Indies	86,688	48,701		2	86,688	48,703
China, Republic of	59,577	81,166			59,577	81,166
Colombia	48,621				48,621	
Costa Rica	35,939	36,169			35,939	36,169
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	356,737	298,752			356,737	298,752
Ecuador	34,429				34,429	
El Salvador	17,741	19,513			17,741	19,513
Fiji Islands	14,555	14,655			14,555	14,655
France	5,791	846	2,799	1,141	8,590	1,987
French West Indies	47,505	32,098			47,505	32,098
Guatemala	36,015	37,260		487 ^{2/}	36,015	37,747
Haiti	17,601	4,370			17,601	4,370
Hong Kong			29	10	29	10
India	91,996	110,562			91,996	110,562
Ireland			2,307		2,307	
Japan			1	1	1	1
Mexico	364,607	425,492	4,081	10	368,688	425,502
Netherlands			10		10	
Nicaragua	38,515	23,378			38,515	23,378
Panama	11,154	14,219	3,032	3,856	14,186	18,075
Paraguay			10		10	
Peru	167,101	67,271	535		167,636	67,271
Philippines	834,587	705,464	22,212	25,107	856,799	730,571
South Africa	29,246	30,420			29,246	30,420
Sweden			10	10	10	10
Turkey	1,361				1,361	
United Kingdom			5,186	10	5,186	10
Venezuela	2,651			3,726	2,651	3,726
Total	2,533,485	2,084,295	46,342	34,370	2,579,827	2,118,665
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	797,181	812,922	2,658 ^{2/}	0 ^{2/}	799,839	812,922
Puerto Rico	645,201	543,193	89,660	96,210	734,861	639,403
Virgin Islands	4,282	0	0	0	4,282	0
Sub-total	1,446,664	1,356,115	92,318	96,210	1,538,982	1,452,325
Total all offshore	3,980,149	3,440,410	138,660 ^{3/}	130,580 ^{3/}	4,118,809	3,570,990
Mainland cane area	415,890	291,081	0	1,250	415,890	292,331
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,905	1,605	0	0	1,905	1,605
Grand total	4,397,944	3,733,096	138,660	131,830	4,536,604	3,864,926

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 33. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners. 3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 33. Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 32.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Short tons, raw value						
<u>For export</u>						
Belgium	79		466		545	
Brazil	2,878				2,878	
Colombia	7,883				7,883	
Dominican Republic	20,391				20,391	
French West Indies	6,787				6,787	
Guatemala		487				487
Mexico	27,301				27,301	
Peru	11,528		535		12,063	
Puerto Rico	231	335			231	335
United Kingdom			149		149	
Venezuela				1,168		1,168
Total	77,078	822	1,150	1,168	78,228	1,990
<u>For livestock feed</u>						
Belgium			3,684		3,684	
Brazil			1,769		1,769	
Colombia	103				103	
Dominican Republic	1,337				1,337	
France			2,799	1,141	2,799	1,141
Mexico	5,102		4,068		9,170	
Panama				50		50
United Kingdom			1,070		1,070	
Venezuela				876		876
Total	6,542		13,390	2,067	19,932	2,067
<u>For alcohol</u>						
Brazil	7,053				7,053	
Colombia	17,161				17,161	
Dominican Republic	4,419				4,419	
Mexico	71				71	
Total	28,704				28,704	
<u>In Customs custody</u>						
Hong Kong			19	11	19	11
United Kingdom			3,957		3,957	
Venezuela				1,682		1,682
Total			3,976	1,693	3,976	1,693
Grand total	112,324	822	18,516	4,928	130,840	5,750

Table 34. Status of 1965 quotas and charges as of September 30, 1965

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Charges to quotas ^{1/}			Balances ^{2/}
		By SU-3*	By set-aside	Total ^{2/3/}	
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet sugar	2,650,000			2,279,000	371,000
Mainland cane sugar	895,000			580,000	315,000
Hawaii	1,127,970			958,015	169,955
Puerto Rico	940,000 ^{4/}			770,414	169,586
Virgin Islands	15,232			4,282	10,950
Total domestic areas	5,628,202 ^{5/}			4,591,711	1,036,491
Republic of the Philippines	1,114,412	1,014,878	23,728	1,038,606	75,806
Argentina	68,367	61,717	0	61,717	6,650
Australia	200,307	167,831	25,238	193,069	7,238
Belgium	1,937	1,693	244	1,937	0
Brazil	237,118	165,435	71,683	237,118	0
British Honduras	4,505	4,311	0	4,311	194
British West Indies	130,874	112,820	13,325	126,145	4,729
China, Republic of	72,436	69,819	2,617	72,436	0
Colombia	30,103	29,015	860	29,875	228
Costa Rica	37,393	35,951	0	35,951	1,442
Dominican Republic	413,256	367,765	36,147	403,912	9,344
Ecuador	53,037	40,199	12,838	53,037	0
El Salvador	18,575	17,743		17,743	832
Fiji Islands	48,823	29,116	17,939	47,055	1,768
France	6,103	5,791	0	5,791	312
French West Indies	46,014	45,170	0	45,170	844
Guatemala	37,635	36,016	0	36,016	1,619
Haiti	19,907	17,602	2,305	19,907	0
India	103,919	98,884	0	98,884	5,035
Ireland	2,398	2,311	0	2,311	87
Malagasy Republic	7,871	7,586	0	7,586	285
Mauritius	16,008	0	15,430	15,430	578
Mexico	418,341	354,821	27,945	382,766	35,575
Nicaragua	43,520	38,516	5,004	43,520	0
Panama	15,548	14,971		14,971	577
Peru	257,946	195,305	62,740	258,045	0
Reunion	2,373	0	2,288	2,288	85
South Africa	103,862	67,419	32,689	100,108	3,754
Southern Rhodesia	9,542	0	9,542	9,542	0
Swaziland	9,648	0	9,300	9,300	348
Turkey	1,574	1,362	0	1,362	212
Venezuela	2,858	2,651	0	2,651	207
Total foreign	3,536,210	3,006,698	371,862	3,378,560	157,749
Western hemisphere deficit	135,588	18,287	117,301	135,588	0
Grand total	9,300,000			8,105,859	1,194,240

^{1/} Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set-aside. ^{2/} Direct-consumption charges and balances: Hawaii, 3,168, 28,638; Puerto Rico, 106,997, 32,503; Philippines, 34,904, 11,394; Panama, 3,817, 0; Belgium, 182, 0; Ireland, 2,398, 87.

^{3/} Includes raw sugar for for direct consumption: Hawaii, 73; Philippines, 6; Puerto Rico, 4,541. ^{4/} Despite deficits declared, the quota of 1,140,000 for Puerto Rico remains available. ^{5/} Includes 64,412 deficit prorations. *Applications for entry.

Table 35. Quota-exempt sugar ^{1/2/} entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4) September 30, 1965

Table 22. Quota-exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4) September 30, 1965					
Country	Refining:	for		Alcohol	Total
	under	Reexport	Feed		
	bond				
Short tons, raw value					
Belgium	545	3,681			4,226
Brazil	14,839	12,773		7,053	34,665
Colombia	228	7,883	103	17,161	25,375
Dominican Republic		20,391	1,337	4,419	26,147
France			2,800		2,800
Fr. West Indies		6,787			6,787
Mexico		27,301	11,556	71	38,928
Peru		12,063			12,063
United Kingdom		149	2,140		2,289
Total	228	89,958	34,390	28,704	153,280

^{1/} In addition, a total of 278 tons were entered under provisions of Sec. 2; first 10 tons 71 and liquid sugar in small containers 207.

^{2/} In addition, 231 tons of raw sugar were brought in for refining and subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

^{3/} In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody: Hong Kong, 19 tons; United Kingdom, 12,867; Brazil, 1,177

Table 36.- Foreign countries charges January 1, 1965 - September 30, 1965

Source of supply	:	Basic	:	Deficit	:	Total
	:		:		:	
		<u>Short tons, raw value</u>				
Republic of the Philippines		1,038,606		0		1,038,606
Argentina		61,717				61,717
Australia		193,069				193,069
Belgium		1,937				1,937
Brazil		237,118		18,228		255,346
British Honduras		4,311		346		4,657
British West Indies		126,145		10,061		136,206
China, Republic of		72,436				72,436
Colombia		29,875		2,314		32,189
Costa Rica		35,951		2,875		38,826
Dominican Republic		403,912		31,769		435,681
Ecuador		53,037		4,077		57,114
El Salvador		17,743		1,428		19,171
Fiji Islands		47,055				47,055
France		5,791				5,791
French West Indies		45,170		3,537		48,707
Guatemala		36,016		2,893		38,909
Haiti		19,907		1,530		21,437
India		98,884				98,884
Ireland		2,311				2,311
Malagasy Republic		7,586				7,586
Mauritius		15,430				15,430
Mexico		382,766		32,160		414,926
Nicaragua		43,520		3,346		46,866
Panama		14,971		1,195		16,166
Peru		258,045		19,829		277,874
Reunion		2,288				2,288
South Africa		100,108				100,108
Southern Rhodesia		9,542				9,542
Swaziland		9,300				9,300
Turkey		1,362				1,362
Venezuela		<u>2,651</u>				<u>2,651</u>
Total		3,378,560		135,588		3,514,148

Table 37. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, August 1965

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	111,487		400		111,887
Maine	58,275		900		59,175
Massachusetts	419,293		15,866		435,159
New Hampshire	37,340				37,340
Rhode Island	37,418		3,640		41,058
Vermont	26,052				26,052
Sub-total	689,865		20,806		710,671
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	849,370	3,150	75,556		928,076
New York	1,294,742	20,562	88,212		1,403,516
Pennsylvania	1,114,538	40,092	52,897		1,207,527
Sub-total	3,258,650	63,804	216,665		3,539,119
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	724,209	1,208,773			1,932,982
Indiana	367,823	159,069			526,892
Iowa	47,596	231,644			279,240
Kansas	46,970	95,151		1,000	143,121
Michigan	283,489	393,296			676,785
Minnesota	38,731	261,011		1,000	300,742
Missouri	262,472	209,195		2,100	473,767
Nebraska	11,568	167,091		1,000	179,659
North Dakota	240	42,788			43,028
Ohio	626,580	252,324			878,904
South Dakota	1,942	44,764			46,706
Wisconsin	127,327	291,575			418,902
Sub-total	2,538,947	3,356,681		5,100	5,900,728
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	261,613				261,613
Arkansas	102,925	12,669			115,594
Delaware	236,579		2,600		239,179
District of Columbia	4,474		1,400		-3,074
Florida	259,244		2,865	-14,695	247,414
Georgia	574,926				574,926
Kentucky	238,166	11,000			249,166
Louisiana	397,058			1	397,059
Maryland	430,802		32,646		463,448
Mississippi	140,039			890	140,929
North Carolina	438,560		2,177		440,737
Oklahoma	96,052	39,845			135,897
South Carolina	200,587				200,587
Tennessee	363,030			250	363,280
Texas	675,074	185,167		100	860,341
Virginia	306,967		13,698		320,665
West Virginia	82,167	1,350	1,940		85,457
Sub-total	4,799,315	250,031	57,326	-13,454	5,093,218
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	2,898	3,123			6,021
Arizona	35,662	26,775			62,437
California	865,207	1,725,066			2,590,273
Colorado	9,986	122,067			132,053
Idaho	4,515	42,539			47,054
Montana	4,495	39,017			43,512
Nevada	6,947	4,414			11,361
New Mexico	6,893	15,755			22,648
Oregon	57,921	141,149			199,070
Utah	6,287	72,358			78,645
Washington	63,747	181,918			245,665
Wyoming	139	9,105			9,244
Sub-total	1,064,697	2,383,286			3,447,983
Grand total	12,351,474	6,053,802	294,797	- 8,354	18,691,719

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 38 . - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-August 1965

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	800,825	1,000	5,875		807,700
Maine	373,911		11,150		385,061
Massachusetts	3,129,769		107,934	1,492	3,239,195
New Hampshire	245,403				245,403
Rhode Island	282,458		21,400		303,858
Vermont	159,401				159,401
Sub-total	4,991,767	1,000	146,359	1,492	5,140,618
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	5,092,041	38,731	496,455	2,600	5,629,827
New York	9,786,517	239,316	646,077		10,671,910
Pennsylvania	7,511,809	242,233	462,614	2	8,216,658
Sub-total	22,390,367	520,280	1,605,146	2,602	24,518,395
North Central					
Illinois	5,159,877	8,700,315	700	46,719	13,907,611
Indiana	2,608,008	1,141,261		800	3,750,069
Iowa	340,451	1,209,840			1,550,291
Kansas	319,823	594,474		3,700	917,997
Michigan	1,926,665	2,630,436			4,557,101
Minnesota	309,855	1,447,756		3,920	1,761,531
Missouri	1,744,107	1,509,436		7,706	3,261,249
Nebraska	77,599	937,279		3,000	1,017,878
North Dakota	2,761	243,486			246,247
Ohio	4,217,808	1,528,412	9,400	5	5,755,625
South Dakota	15,602	255,168			270,770
Wisconsin	801,443	1,755,418			2,556,861
Sub-total	17,523,999	21,953,281	10,100	65,850	39,553,230
Southern					
Alabama	1,842,772			9,500	1,852,272
Arkansas	725,181	97,969		2,982	826,132
Delaware	1,291,067		10,520		1,301,587
District of Columbia	208,576		17,990		226,566
Florida	1,918,549		65,552	705,990	2,690,091
Georgia	3,965,819		205	5,325	3,971,349
Kentucky	1,608,857	57,389		4,821	1,671,067
Louisiana	2,385,917	911	1,079	11,444	2,399,351
Maryland	2,866,146	2,000	252,497		3,120,643
Mississippi	1,024,531			7,048	1,031,579
North Carolina	2,795,727		24,397	1,196	2,821,320
Oklahoma	747,502	281,867			1,029,369
South Carolina	1,218,721				1,218,721
Tennessee	2,570,371			1,260	2,571,631
Texas	4,751,580	1,349,467		717	6,101,764
Virginia	1,860,590		142,696		2,003,286
West Virginia	540,174	9,126	5,680		554,980
Sub-total	32,322,080	1,798,729	520,616	750,283	35,391,708
Western					
Alaska	13,690	25,334			39,024
Arizona	266,136	180,116			446,252
California	4,479,322	8,494,049	26,832	1,300	13,001,503
Colorado	67,564	832,696		710	900,970
Idaho	34,858	204,782			239,640
Montana	20,191	220,257			240,448
Nevada	46,901	38,044			84,945
New Mexico	56,866	117,391			174,257
Oregon	403,960	907,822	6,300	600	1,318,682
Utah	53,250	406,712		400	460,362
Washington	441,272	1,090,743	5,400		1,537,415
Wyoming	2,331	57,727			60,058
Sub-total	5,886,341	12,575,673	38,532	3,010	18,503,556
Grand total	83,114,554	36,848,963	2,320,753	823,237	123,107,507

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 39. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-August 1965 and 1964

State and Region	Cane sugar		Beet		Total all	
	refiners		processors		Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
New England						
Connecticut	801	775	1	14	808	807
Maine	374	408		7	385	416
Massachusetts	3,130	3,174		62	3,239	3,345
New Hampshire	245	243			245	243
Rhode Island	283	301			304	315
Vermont	159	122		49	159	171
Sub-total	4,992	5,023	1	132	5,140	5,297
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	5,092	4,799	39	138	5,630	5,482
New York	9,787	10,126	239	564	10,672	11,261
Pennsylvania	7,512	7,378	242	403	8,217	8,284
Sub-total	22,391	22,303	520	1,105	24,519	25,027
North Central						
Illinois	5,160	5,538	8,700	6,780	13,908	12,328
Indiana	2,608	2,309	1,141	1,250	3,750	3,561
Iowa	340	331	1,210	1,107	1,550	1,445
Kansas	320	291	595	556	918	849
Michigan	1,927	1,747	2,630	2,556	4,557	4,304
Minnesota	310	258	1,448	1,310	1,761	1,573
Missouri	1,744	1,730	1,510	1,321	3,261	3,064
Nebraska	77	185	937	663	1,018	853
North Dakota	3	2	243	224	246	226
Ohio	4,218	3,776	1,528	1,648	5,756	5,428
South Dakota	16	17	255	212	271	229
Wisconsin	801	780	1,756	1,435	2,557	2,220
Sub-total	17,524	16,964	21,953	19,062	39,553	36,080
Southern						
Alabama	1,843	1,773			1,852	1,773
Arkansas	725	703	98	68	826	774
Delaware	1,291	534			1,302	541
District of Columbia	209	205			227	221
Florida	1,917	1,994			2,690	2,691
Georgia	3,966	3,812			3,971	3,812
Kentucky	1,609	1,607	57	52	1,671	1,669
Louisiana	2,386	2,337	1		2,399	2,343
Maryland	2,866	2,783	2	35	3,121	3,053
Mississippi	1,025	1,066			1,032	1,072
North Carolina	2,796	2,611			2,821	2,668
Oklahoma	747	751	282	254	1,029	1,005
South Carolina	1,219	1,031			1,219	1,037
Tennessee	2,570	2,471		2	2,572	2,473
Texas	4,752	4,576	1,350	1,207	6,102	5,791
Virginia	1,861	1,721		19	2,003	1,879
West Virginia	540	607	9	14	555	627
Sub-total	32,322	30,582	1,799	1,651	35,392	33,429
Western						
Alaska	14	26	25	14	39	40
Arizona	266	279	180	175	446	454
California	4,479	4,735	8,494	7,880	13,002	12,708
Colorado	68	61	833	700	901	762
Idaho	35	33	205	210	240	244
Montana	20	18	220	205	240	223
Nevada	47	48	38	34	85	82
New Mexico	57	65	117	123	174	188
Oregon	404	402	908	872	1,319	1,299
Utah	53	55	407	414	460	469
Washington	441	433	1,091	1,143	1,537	1,601
Wyoming	2	3	58	52	60	55
Sub-total	5,886	6,158	12,576	11,822	18,503	18,125
Grand total	83,115	81,030	36,849	33,772	123,107	117,958

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 40.- Sugar prices

Year and month	: Raw cane sugar-spot price:			: Quota ^{3/} premium ^{3/} and discount:			: Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) ^{4/} :		
	: Domestic : "World" : sugar at NY. : sugar ^{2/} : duty paid ^{1/} :			: Eastern : Chicago- : Pacific : West : Coast :					
	Cents per pound								
1960-64 Monthly average	6.83	4.68	+1.23	9.24	9.21	9.4			
1963 Monthly average	8.18	8.50	-1.23	10.58	10.34	10.7			
1964 Monthly average	6.90	5.87	+0.11	9.38	9.38	9.8.			
<u>1964</u>									
October	6.27	3.70	+1.65	8.60	8.60	9.05			
November	6.17	3.40	+1.85	8.60	8.60	9.05			
December	6.55	2.76	+2.87	8.60	8.60	9.05			
<u>1965</u>									
January	6.85	2.41	+3.52	9.15	9.15	9.35			
February	6.79	2.25	+3.61	9.15	9.15	9.45			
March	6.61	2.63	+3.04	9.15	9.15	9.02			
April	6.59	2.40	+3.25	9.15	9.15	9.05			
May	6.73	2.35	+3.42	9.15	9.15	9.20			
June	6.72	1.96	+3.80	9.15	9.15	9.25			
July	6.73	1.94	+3.83	9.15	9.15	9.25			
August	6.77	1.79	+4.02	9.15	9.15	9.25			
September	6.82	1.85	+4.01	9.15	9.15	9.25			
Last 12-month average	6.63	2.45	+3.24	9.01	9.01	9.18			
Year and month	: Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) ^{4/} :						: Retail U.S. average:		
	: North : South : Gulf : Chicago- : Pacific : :						: East : East : West : Coast : :		
1960-64 Monthly average	10.21	9.83	9.75	9.47	9.49	12.30			
1963 Monthly average	11.94	11.45	11.30	10.90	10.71	13.58 ^{5/}			
1964 Monthly average	10.68	9.90	9.82	9.58	9.85	12.81 ^{5/}			
<u>1964</u>									
October	9.60	8.95	8.90	8.80	9.05	11.78			
November	9.60	8.95	8.90	8.80	9.05	11.72			
December	9.83	9.17	9.12	8.80	9.05	11.64			
<u>1965</u>									
January	10.20	9.55	9.55	9.35	9.35	11.70			
February	10.25	9.60	9.55	9.35	9.45	11.78			
March	10.14	9.48	9.34	9.35	9.02	11.84			
April	10.05	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.05	11.78			
May	10.12	9.46	9.36	9.35	9.20	11.80			
June	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.86			
July	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.82			
August	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.74			
September	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25				
Last 12-month average	10.05	9.38	9.30	9.21	9.18				

^{1/} Spot prices during 1960 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

^{2/} Spot prices during 1960 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar f.a.s. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

^{3/} For 1960 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

^{4/} These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports No. 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

^{5/} New series beginning January 1964 which may not be strictly comparable with data for earlier periods. For old series through June 1964 see Sugar Reports 148, September 1964.

Table 41.- Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

Period	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Refined	Dextrose	Corn sirup	Dextrose	Corn sirup	Dextrose	Corn sirup	Dextrose	Corn sirup
	sugar	New York <u>2/</u>	New York <u>3/</u>	relative to	relative to	relative to	relative to	relative to	relative to
	wholesale:			refined sugar	refined sugar	refined sugar	refined sugar	refined sugar	refined sugar
:	North-	Quoted :	Dry <u>4/</u>	Quoted :	Dry <u>4/</u>	Quoted :	Dry	Quoted :	Dry
:	east 1/:	:	basis	:	basis	:	basis	:	basis

1/ Gross basis price in 100 pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount.

2/ Hydrate, in 100 pound bags.

3/ In drums, price in carload lots, except beginning February 1962 for less than carload lots. Quoted as 42 percent unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43 percent unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus, dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 42.- Refined sugar production and month-end stocks and distribution of corn sweeteners by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks ^{1/}		Distribution ^{2/}		Total sirup and dextrose
	Cane	Beet	Cane	Beet.	Corn	Dextrose	
	sugar	processors	sugar	processors	sirup		
	refiners		refiners				
1,000 short tons, raw value							
1960-64 monthly average	561	222	294	924	88	37	125
1963 monthly average	573	218	278	874	94	41	135
1964 monthly average	548	281	321	1,038	104	42	146
<u>1964</u>							
October	597	665	272	748	116	42	158
November	525	660	272	1,228	101	35	136
December	586	651	230	1,696	89	37	126
<u>1965</u>							
January	487	422	220	1,876	84	37	121
February	411	100	238	1,767	87	41	128
March	562	121	263	1,655	111	42	153
April	559	99	276	1,561	109	40	149
May	600	145	282	1,476	88	43	131
June	621	84	293	1,306	106	45	151
July	609	64	268	1,084	104	42	146
August	663	98	275	858	142	47	189
September ^{3/}	610	130	211	680			
<u>Last 12-month average</u>							
	569	270	258	1,328			

^{1/} Includes over-quota and quota exempt.

^{2/} Shipments by corn refiners' (members of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc.) converted to a short tons, raw value, basis in PPA, ASCS, USDA.

^{3/} Preliminary.

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